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# Israel blocks search for Palestine state

Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — The Israelis are still searching for a way to avoid any solution to the problems of the Palestinian people which would lead to a separate Palestinian entity, according to informed sources. This even includes the sort of autonomy that Prime Minister Menachem Begin himself has suggested, these sources note.

Part of Israel's attempt to discredit any moves toward Palestinian self-determination was revealed in an article that appeared in Sept. 12 edition of the *Washington Post*.

According to the mayor of Gaza, Rashid Shawa, Israel has started withdrawing from the occupied Gaza strip with the purpose of unilaterally implementing limited autonomy here as an experiment. And Shawa and other Arab officials have expressed their concern about the perceived Israeli move.

His real aim, they believe, is to stir renewed Palestinian unrest in the narrow, densely populated strip so that the experiment will be a demonstrable failure. Then, permanent reoccupation will become palatable to international opinion, including that in Europe, these officials fear.

Shawa said, "I think that they are unilaterally withdrawing now. There are signs of it everywhere, but we are not pleased as you might think we should be. This is a two-edged sword, and I think they are looking for a justification to make the occupation permanent."

The Gaza mayor said that he had been informed by the military governor in Gaza that 100 of the 150 Israeli civilians who work in the military administration of the strip will leave in the next three to four months and that the remainder will gradually be phased out.



UAE Oil Minister Said Oteiba

## OPEC said considering output cut

ABU DHABI, Sept. 13 (R) — The Oil Minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday was quoted as saying that oil states would be asked at a meeting in Vienna next week to cut their production. An interview with Dr. Mane Said Al-Oteiba was published in the newspaper *Al-Wakeel* as he left for the conference of oil, finance and foreign ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which opens on Monday.

"I believe that the conference will ask each member state in OPEC to reduce crude output to the extent that fits their situation," he said. The UAE, which lowered its daily oil production by 80,000 barrels from 1.7 million last Aug. 1, would make further cuts before the end of this year or early in the new year, the minister added.

The UAE's production policy was governed by the national interest and by market conditions, Dr. Oteiba said. Pricing could not be separated from production, he said, and added: "We in the UAE will not reduce our prices even if this meant plugging the wells."

The Vienna conference is to prepare for an OPEC summit conference in Baghdad in November. It will discuss long-term strategy concerning oil prices and production and the OPEC states' relations with the Industrialized and Developing Nations. The OPEC oil ministers are expected to hold a separate meeting after the ministerial conference to discuss prices and production.

There is an increasing oil glut in the world market which has led to speculation that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest oil producer, may lower its output by one million barrels to its preferred level of 8.5 million barrels a day.

# Demirel, Ecevit exiled

## Erbakan detained; troops continue search for Turkes

ANKARA, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Ousted Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and former opposition leader Bulent Ecevit are being held on a remote military base at Gelibolu (Gallipoli) in western Turkey following Friday's military coup. Turkish newspapers reported Saturday.

The leader of the now-suspended Muslim Fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan, is under detention on the island of Uzunada in the Aegean sea, the papers said. Troops under the command of the six-man national security council, which seized power peacefully before dawn Friday, were Saturday still seeking the country's other main political leader, Anaslan Turkes of the Nationalist Movement Party (NEMEP).

Turkes had been accused by moderates of being directly linked with much of the political violence which has racked Turkey in recent years. He apparently slipped from his home before martial law troops arrived to detain him minutes after the coup.

Gelibolu, on the Dardanelles Straits, where Demirel and Ecevit are reported to be held, was the center of a World War I campaign in which forces from Britain and some of its allies were beaten back by the Turks.

Apert from the political leaders, the number of people "taken under security" by the military appeared hundreds. But many people were released and there was no indication of the exact number of detainees.

Scores of deputies from Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) were being held in unknown places, according to friends and relatives. Many members of Erbakan's Muslim NSP had also been taken away, friends said. The new military regime also closed down the offices of at least three newspapers, the pro-Peking *Yedigunlik*, the far-right *Hergun* and the far-left *Demokratik*.

The daily *Demokratik* had built up its reputation recently as an influential investigative daily which specialized in detailed investigations into or Turkey's far right party and rightwing extremism. Other papers and news agencies were allowed to publish normally, with no sign of censorship. The major dailies generally reported the coup with reactions varying between objective acceptance and welcome.

The junta meanwhile held two meetings with leading economic planners, including ousted Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's adviser Turgut Ozal and Central Bank Governor Ismail Hakki Aydinoglu. Military leader Gen. Kenan Evren's prospects of national recovery were given an immediate boost Friday when the United States said the coup would not affect its pledge to give Turkey some \$2.20 billion in economic aid and a further \$250 million in military sale credits this year. Turkey's other pressing problem, the tightly political violence which claimed some 2,000 lives already this year, appeared, for the moment at least, to have abated.

An overnight curfew kept people in their homes throughout the country and there were no reports of any violent incidents.

Tanks and soldiers remained on the streets of major cities Saturday, but the atmosphere was peaceful and the curfew did not appear to have been rigidly enforced. People did their shopping and visited neighbors Friday night during the supposed curfew hours while heavily-armed soldiers turned a blind eye.

There were no scenes of celebration over the end of Demirel's 10-month-old government, but most Turks appeared content that long months of political bickering had ended.

The generals appeared keen to maintain good relations with the public and to get life back to normal as soon as possible. The number of military statements on official radio gradually decreased Friday night.

Airports, ports and borders were open to normal traffic Friday night after being closed for most of the day. The military said all foreigners were free to come and go as they pleased.

Ozal was chief architect of a total restructuring of Turkey's economic policies last January which opened the door to Western cash aid on a scale unprecedented in recent years.

Cash loan pledges worth some six billion



Suleyman Demirel



Bulent Ecevit

dollars for the next few years came from Western governments and banks, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and the fact that the junta called him in suggests they favor maintaining the broad outlines of his free-market policies.

Any failure to do so, said Western diplomats here, would most likely have brought a halt to the flow of cash aid.

In London, a leading banker commented: "Ozal is a highly respected figure, it's hard to see a new team taking up where he left off."

One immediate outcome of the coup seems to be the postponement of scheduled talks between Turkey and Greece over territorial rights in the Aegean Sea. The meeting had been planned for Monday between senior diplomats from both sides. But a Greek spokesman said Turkey now wanted a brief postponement though it still wanted the talks to be held before Oct. 5 when the two foreign ministers are due to meet in New York.

About 2,000 Greek Communists demonstrated outside the Turkish embassy in Athens Saturday denouncing the army coup.

Turkey's importance to NATO has grown since the Iranian revolution on its southeastern flank and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow reacted cautiously to the coup with factual accounts by Tass news

agency from Ankara giving no hint of the Kremlin's attitude.

The U.S. itself reacted with notable lack of criticism for the generals in Turkey. State Department spokesman John Frattner noted the military leaders said they plan a return to democracy at the appropriate time and commented: "We take the generals at their word."

But Beirut newspapers charged Saturday the United States was behind Turkey's military coup. "An American coup in Turkey," screamed a front-page bannerline in the newspaper *As-Safir*, which is close to Syria and Libya.

The independent *An Nahar*, one of the most prestigious Arab newspapers whose publisher Ghassan Tueni is Lebanon's U.N. ambassador, said the coup was the result of the 20th century's biggest bankruptcy.

An *Nahar*'s columnist Michael Agha Jaudet said the coup would not resolve Turkey's economic or political ills. "Turkey's salvation lies in a quick exit from its American and Western political environs to join its Arab and Islamic surroundings," he said.

"It is abnormal for Turkey to keep its heart in the West while its stomach needs the rich Arab east," he added.

## Egyptian base likely U.S. force to exercise

Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — The new American quick strike force, aimed at "protecting U.S. interests" in the Gulf against the Soviet Union, will likely hold its first exercise outside the U.S. later this year in Egypt.

The U.S. and Egypt have reached a tentative agreement for the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to conduct an exercise, which would involve the movement of several thousand U.S. troops, administration officials said.

A spokesman at the RDF headquarters in Tampa, Florida, would not comment on the exact number of U.S. troops which would be involved or their units. However, it is thought that the troops would be pulled from the 82nd Airborne Division and one of the three Marine Corps Amphibious Divisions.

The RDF has been on the record earlier this year in expressing its desire to have an overseas exercise which test the deployment sequence for U.S. troops and the elaborate communications system.

In an interview last month with the *Arab News* — Ashraf Al-Awsal, RDF Commander Marine Lt.-Gen. Paul X. Kelley said: "Large, detailed planning" was being done on the exercise, but "the exercise was so sensitive in terms of the country and the size of the U.S. force" that he would not further elaborate.

Egypt has long been speculated as a possible site for an RDF exercise in the Middle East. Egypt had previously put out a welcome mat for U.S. forces to temporarily use Egyptian military facilities. In stressing the importance of practice in the actual movement of troops, their equipment and supplies over 7,000 miles to the Middle East, Kelley said: "The time to find out how the pieces of the puzzle work is not in the middle of a large (real) deployment sequence."

For the exercise in Egypt, U.S. forces will likely be airlifted to the Egyptian military base at Ras Banas on the Red Sea. The administration recently revealed plans to spend about \$400 million to improve facilities at the base.

U.S. Air Force F-4F fighter squadrons are now holding a 90-day joint exercise with the Egyptian Air Force at Cairo West air field. While this exercise is not billed strictly as an RDF maneuver, some of these air force squadrons could be tapped for future service with the RDF. Since its activation on March 1, the RDF held several command and troop exercises at various military facilities in the U.S.

## Syria doubts EEC initiative without U.S.

DOHA, Sept. 13 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said in an interview published Saturday that Western Europe would be unable to offer a Middle East peace initiative separate from the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accord.

"We believe that the so-called European initiative to solve the Middle East crisis is a ring in the Camp David chain. We would be gravely mistaken to think that Europe can stand independent of the Americans," he told the Qatar newspaper *Al-Rayah*. The United States imposed its policy on its European allies, Khaddam was quoted as saying. "We therefore do not expect much from the European initiative."

The EEC countries are studying the situation in the Middle East but have yet to offer a peace initiative, Khaddam was interviewed during his visit to Qatar to explain the merger between Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

## Urges global Mideast settlement Italy backs expanded talks

ROME, Sept. 13 (R) — Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga said it was necessary to achieve a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pledged Italy's support for an expanded dialogue of interested parties.

Cossiga was speaking Friday at a dinner given for the Vice-Chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, who arrived same day for a five-day official visit. "The people of Israel and the Palestine people, will have to find a way of living together," he said.

"The Italian government intends giving its contribution so that the dialogue is broadened, the pressures cease and all the protagonists finally accept to speak to one another."

Cossiga said that a military solution would be catastrophic and he expressed his appreciation for Iraq's efforts at attaining stability in the Middle East.

The Middle East is expected to be the central topic of discussions during Ibrahim's visit. Meanwhile it was announced in Cairo that Egypt next week will deliver to the United States its latest position paper on what it wants in return for resuming the full Palestinian autonomy talks, suspended in early August by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros B. Ghali, said Friday the paper will be handed to the Americans on Tuesday or Wednesday in New York.

He said the exchange will be followed by bilateral U.S.-Egyptian talks.

Ghali, after a meeting with U.S. deputy chief negotiator James Leonard, told reporters Friday that Egypt has decided to "amend some of the points in the Egyptian paper before finally presenting it to the American side."

Ghali did not elaborate, but he said Egypt and the U.S. will continue their consultations in New York next week.

These talks are aimed at reaching an agreement before resuming negotiations with Israel on autonomy for the 1.5 million Palestinians in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip, Ghali said.

Egypt broke off the talks when Israel issued a law formally absorbing Arab East Jerusalem into the Jewish state and declaring it Israel's capital.

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## Cairo zoo lions on hunger strike; donkey meat refused

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (AP) — There is at least one unsettled group that's staging a sort of hunger strike in reaction to Egypt's month-long ban on beef. The lions at Cairo's zoo are refusing to eat the donkey meat keepers serve them in place of the 160 pounds of buffalo beef they normally devour. The hyenas, however, welcome the donkey flanks, the keepers say.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat installed the ban Sept. 3 to allow the government to fatten its reserves and, after the ban, flood the market and force down prices. Beef here has risen to as much as \$3 a pound, way out of reach of the work-a-day Egyptian whose per capita income is \$350 a year and who faces an annual 30 per cent inflation rate.

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## Houston mayor 'proud' of trade with Kingdom

**Houston Bureau**  
HOUSTON, Sept. 13 — Mayor Jim McConn during a press conference at Houston City Hall last week said he was "well aware of the tremendous amount of trade between Saudi Arabia and the United States through the Port of Houston."

"And I'm proud of that," he said. "There certainly wasn't any intention on my part to do anything to upset that relationship."

McConn was referring to a 12-day trip to Israel he made last month with 11 Houston businessmen. The trip was billed as a "trade mission." It was paid for by a Jewish trade group, the Jewish Federation of Greater

### Lebanese charities receive assistance

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (SPA) — The Kingdom granted assistance to Lebanese Islamic charitable societies that totalled LL.559,000, according to Ambassador Sheikh Ali Al-Shaer Friday. Shaer turned over the assistance on behalf of the Saudi Arabian government.

He passed LL.207,576 to the Islamic Cultural Center in Sidon; LL.103,788 to the Dar Al-Arqam Society; LL.103,788 to the Ibad Al-Rahman Group; LL.103,788 to the Committee of Imam Awzal Mosque; and LL.40,386 to the Committee of Al-Futawi Mosque and School in Ajliah.

The heads of the committees and societies expressed their gratitude to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd for their assistance.

Houston.

"And if there is an invitation forthcoming from Saudi Arabia, I'd be happy to visit there," he said. "However, no such invitation has been forthcoming."

The mayor said that "the head of their (Israel's) manufacturing association said he intends to come over here with some of his people. There was a long discussion about the possibility of oil in Israel. We went to a factory where they manufacture body scanning machines. They are quite a development."

McConn said he thought there were less than concrete achievements made as a result of the trip, since he had no authority to represent businesses as contractors.

"As I viewed my mission, it was more as a catalyst in getting groups together so that additional trade can be consummated."

"I think they have intentions of doing business with the medical center. A number of possibilities were discussed, including trade in agriculture," McConn said.

The news conference followed by a day an announcement by the Port of Houston that for the first time in its history, total foreign tonnage moving through the port in 1979 exceeded that of the Port of New York.

Among the export and import figures of tonnage is a report indicating Saudi Arabian imports coming into the Port of Houston in 1979 totaled 13.8 million tons, with a value of \$1.5 billion.

Exports from the United States through the Port of Houston totaled 277,881 tons, with a value of \$452 million.



Mayor Jim McConn

### prayer times

Sunday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.56	4.54	4.25
Ishraq	6.14	6.11	5.44
Dhuhr	12.24	12.24	11.53
Asr	3.49	3.32	3.22
Maghreh	6.28	6.29	5.59
Isha	7.58	7.57	7.29

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## SAPTCO shifting rider sections on Riyadh buses

RIYADH, Sept. 13 — Bus service by the Saudi Public Transport Co. is undergoing two changes here, one shifting the passenger section for women to the rear of the bus.

The second also involves women, with the company providing an "honour box" for fare payments at the women's entrance to the bus.

Demand for service by women on the route will determine the number of seats to be included in the sections. The changes affect only buses on routes 1, 10 and 11 in Riyadh, with some buses already using the new system, SAPTCO said.

SAPTCO also announced it is planning for timetables to be posted at each along all the routes, and emphasized that the headways — the time between buses on a route — will continue to be at most 15 minutes, with some buses cutting that time considerably.

The route along the Airport Road, for example, SAPTCO officials pointed out, provides service about every five minutes.

SAPTCO has advised passengers uncertain of their routes to call at the company's office, one block north of the Riyadh Palace Hotel, or write: SAPTCO, Marketing Department, P.O. Box 10667, Riyadh.

The company also provides a charter service, with details available on request.

## U.S. company joins Dammam firm in project

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Sept. 23 — The U.S.-based firm of PA International has signed a second major contract in four months to provide pipe coating and inspections in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

PA International based in Houston, Texas, recently signed an agreement with Al-Qahatani Pipe Coating Terminal of Dammam, Saudi Arabia to apply the full complement of Plasticoat coating in the Kingdom.

In June, the company signed a contract to inspect the pipe for the Riyadh fresh water system with the Saudi Salt Water Conversion Company (SWCC), a project that will involve 60 engineers from PA International.

The most recent contract with Al-Qahatani is a 10-year licensing agreement in excess of \$5 million (\$R16.65 million), according to William Birdwell, president of PA International. Al-Qahatani Pipe Coating Terminal has qualified personnel, so the agreement will only require six or seven PA engineers for supervisory positions, Birdwell said.

Plant equipment built in Houston will be shipped to the Saudi plant, located on a 100-acre site.



SHOWROOM OPENS: The Basmajli Perfume, Gift and Cosmetic showroom opened with this ceremony Thursday. Said Al Farisi, center, mayor of Jeddah cut the ribbon while assisted by the owner, Sheikh Ahmed Basmajli, left.

## U.K. backing Saudi education show

RIYADH, Sept. 13 — The British Government has given Saudi Education '81 its official support under the British joint-venture scheme. The scheme is specifically designed to assist British exhibitors overseas. British participation is sponsored by the British Educational Equipment Association (BEEA).

Saudi Education '81, which is the first Saudi Arabian Education, Training and Sports Equipment Show, takes place at the newly constructed air-conditioned al-Dhifa Exhibition Center in Riyadh from 26 to 30 April 1981.

BEEA, which is coordinating the partici-

pation, confirm a high level of interest in Saudi Education '81 from companies quick to recognize this major export opportunity. Indications are that some 40 companies will take advantage of the scheme.

Saudi Education '81 has attracted international interest especially from the rest of Europe, USA and the Far East.

Running alongside Saudi Education '81 will be Saudi Business '81, the first Saudi Arabian Business Equipment Exhibition. Both events are licensed by the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Commerce and follow the success of similar shows organized in Bahrain earlier this year.

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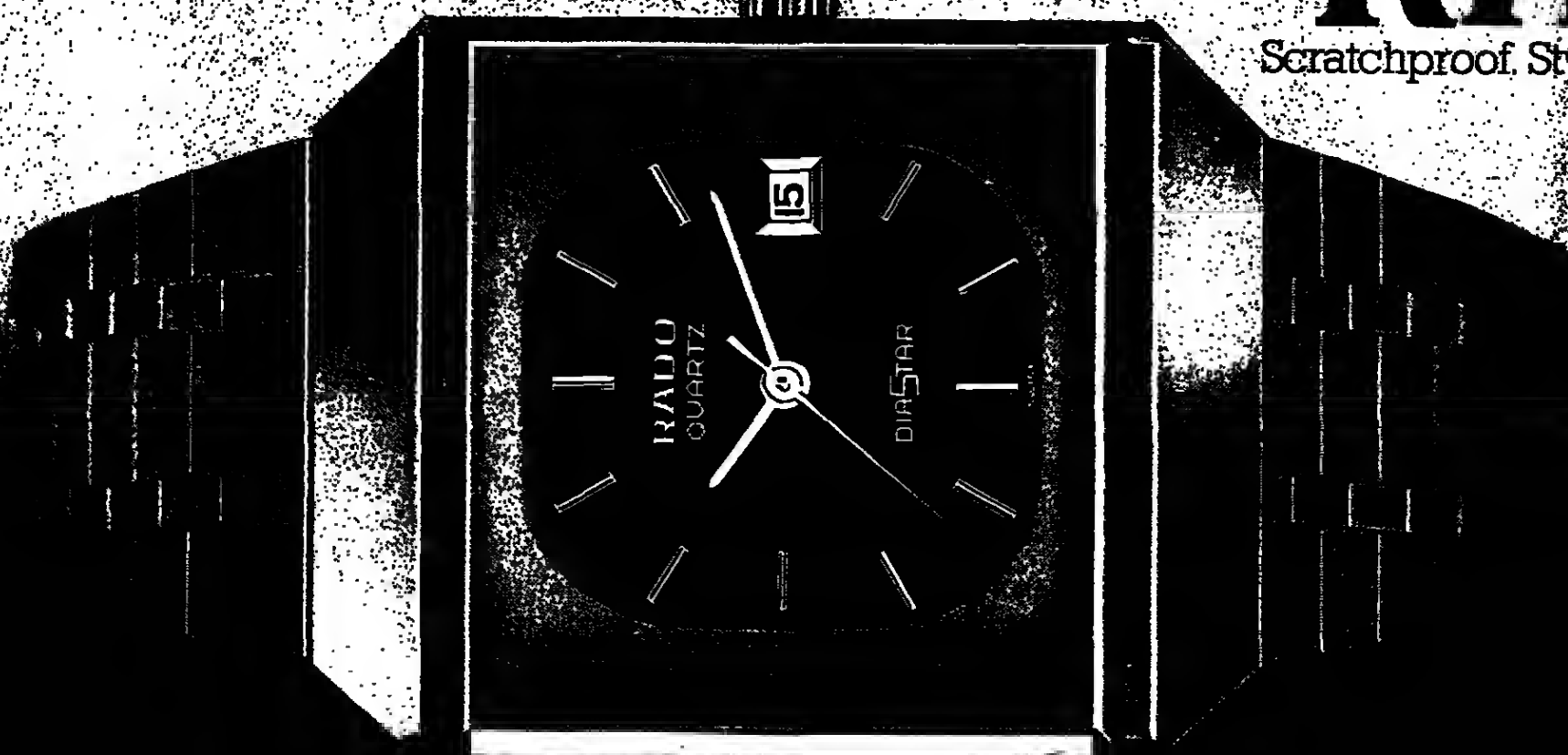


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Rejected by Morocco

# OAU proposes ceasefire, referendum on Sahara

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has proposed a six-point plan for peace in the Western Sahara, which included a peace-keeping role for United Nations troops.

Authoritative sources said Friday the plan called for a ceasefire and a referendum in the disputed territory. But Morocco, a principal party to the conflict, quickly rejected both proposals.

The Moroccan army has been fighting a

desert war for four years against Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas who want to establish an independent state in the former Spanish colony.

The peace plan, which has not been published officially, was drawn up by a six-nation OAU committee after a three-day meeting which ended in Freetown Friday night. It was the first conference of its kind to be attended by all parties to the conference.

At a press conference Friday, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta reiterated

ated his government's opposition to a referendum.

The people of the territory have expressed their wish many times to be part of Morocco, and Rabat saw no need for a formal referendum, he said.

On the call for a ceasefire, Boucetta said Moroccan forces would not shoot provided they were not attacked, but he added: "If we continued to be attacked, we will open fire."

The Moroccan minister strongly criticized three members of the OAU committee, Sierra Leone, Mali and Tanzania — which have recognized the Polisario's claim to the Western Sahara. These countries had blocked a solution to the problem, he said.

Morocco, which has been losing support in Africa on the issue, appeared more isolated than ever.

Observers said the peace plan included a time element with a reference to a ceasefire by December — which was seen as an attempt to put pressure on Morocco to end the war quickly.

The sources said the committee had decided that it should now dissolve itself, having made its recommendations at this meeting, its fourth. The panel was set up at the OAU summit in Khartoum, two years ago. It met here this week after the Saharan issue caused disagreement at this year's summit, held in Freetown, over whether the OAU should admit the Polisario republic despite Morocco's objections. Twenty-six of the 50 OAU members recognize the republic.

The committee's recommendations were understood to have been adopted unanimously Friday night.



Kurt Waldheim

## 'U.N. peace role in M.E. very limited'

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 13 (R) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has said there were severe limitations on what the U.N. could do to maintain a reasonable measure of peace in the Middle East and help promote a settlement. "Indeed, it is significant and ominous that the U.N. itself is increasingly under attack in some quarters, and that at times its good faith is impugned," he said in his annual report to the General Assembly session opening next Tuesday.

Waldheim, who did not refer directly to Israel's questioning of his impartiality in the Middle East dispute, said Friday this was a serious development since the U.N. should always be in a position to play a useful and constructive role in the search for a comprehensive solution.

The secretary-general expressed deep concern at the present trend of events in the area in which, he said, "extremism feeds extremism, where claims foster counter-claims or reactions, and where the short-term demands of national politics tend to obscure the long-term demands of justice, peace and humanity."

## Ethiopia raps U.S. policy related to military bases

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 13 (AP)

— Ethiopian leader Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam severely criticized U.S. Foreign Policy Friday, calling the recently completed U.S.-Somalia agreement on Berbera Port a direct threat to Ethiopia and a prelude to renewed warfare in the Horn of Africa. Speaking at celebrations marking the sixth anniversary of the nation's Marxist revolution, he also accused the United States of edging the world closer to war by establishing military bases around the world, increasing defense spending and failing to ratify the SALT-2 agreement with the Soviet Union.

"U.S. imperialism, under the banner of the Carter doctrine, is currently in the midst of a frenzied preparation to plunge the world into a devastating war," he said.

"A close look at developments in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean regions would give a clear indication of the preparedness of U.S. imperialism for invasion."

Mengistu, chairman of Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), said U.S. support of rival Somalia was tantamount to a U.S.-Somalia decision to jointly attack Ethiopia. He urged the United States to reconsider the Somalia accord for the sake of peace in the region.

"What today constitutes a great threat to Ethiopia, is the establishment of military bases at Berbera and Kismayu," he said.

Ethiopia and Somalia are traditional rivals in the Horn of Africa on vital oil shipping lanes through the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. They fought a war in 1977-1978 over Ethiopia's Ogaden territory, where ethnic Somali tribesmen and Somali regulars tried to wrest control of the semi-arid region.

Somalia lost, but fighting still continues as guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front launch hit-and-run attacks against

Ethiopian forces.

Ethiopia says Somali regulars are again involved. Somalia denies this, but Western diplomatic sources said they believe as many as 6,000 Somali regulars were committed in June and July near the ancient walled city of Harar.

Diplomats here said Ethiopia opposes the U.S. agreement to provide Somalia with defensive weapons because it believes these will eventually find their way to the guerrillas and encourage Somalia to attempt another invasion of southeast Ethiopia.

## 'U.S. to use Somali base in December'

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP) — Somalia's ambassador to Rome was quoted as saying an agreement under which his country will allow the United States to use the Berbera military base "is almost completed."

Salah Mohammed Ali was quoted by the Italian News Agency Ansa Friday as saying the accord "would be probably operative by the end of this year."

Ali was further quoted as saying that the Americans could use the installations of the Somali bases but that they will not be allowed to station men nor military weapons.

The Somali government must be "clearly informed on the aims of the operations for which the Americans would ask to use the bases," the envoy reportedly told Ansa.

"For Somalia the U.S. involvement in the area would guarantee stability and peace in the Red Sea and in the Indian Ocean," the envoy was quoted as saying.

## Only oil weapon will force Israel to withdraw--Pakistan

KUWAIT, Sept. 13 (AP) — Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was quoted in a newspaper interview here Saturday as saying the use of the oil weapon by the Arabs was the only way to force Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. "The solution lies in the oil weapon...there are no other options we can utilize against the United States and other states supporting Israel," Shahi was quoted as saying by the newspaper *Al-Anba*.

The Pakistani minister was also quoted as saying Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd led him to believe he had the oil weapon in mind when he called for a Jihad (holy war) by the

Arabs to liberate Palestine.

Shahi, who was interviewed in New York, was quoted as saying he expected a unified strategy on the use of the oil weapon would be adopted at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Morocco Sept. 18.

Attempts to get the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel "will be unsuccessful because of the use of the veto by the United States," he was quoted as saying.

Shahi was also quoted as ruling out the possibility of United States pressure on Israel "because the American administration is a captive of the Zionist lobby."

Cleveland meeting told

## Pro-Zionist lobby efforts win U.S. press, Americans

Houston Bureau

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13 — A Washington attorney, addressing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's annual convention here, said the American government's passivity toward Israel's aggression in the Middle East primarily was due to a strong, entrenched pro-Israel and pro-Zionist lobby effort that also has won over the American press and Americans in general.

The lobby also accounts for misimpressions Americans hold of Arabs, including an Arab-Jewish animosity that has existed for years, and a legend that "Israel has made the desert bloom," the attorney told the audience.

He said United States' financial, military and political support of Israel accounted for the Israeli's aggressive attitude toward the Middle East, and lay behind Israel's takeover of Jerusalem.

The attorney said that as a beginning, the United States must abandon its dreams of empire building, and instead accept the role of aiding Third World countries in need of ideas, culture and products, and not impose changes in these countries through assassinations and supported coups.

James Abourezk, an attorney in the firm of Abourezk, Shack and Mendenhall, Washington, said that when he is asked to speak on the Middle East, "I have always found that audiences around the country hold a complete set of assumptions that run counter to the actual history of the Arab-Israeli struggle."

"These assumptions are honestly held, but they are the result of managed news, and, if you will, a serious propaganda effort on the part of Zionist politicians who have greatly profited from a totally misleading view of the actual situation," he said.

Abourezk said he believed it was Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda minister who once said that if you repeat a lie often enough, people will accept it as truth.

He said Arab animosity toward Jews did not begin until 1948 when the Zionist army and terrorist groups drove Palestinians by force from their homeland, and it became clear what the Zionist objectives were.

And if, as Israel claims, they have made the desert bloom, it only was because of financial

help from the United States. Arab countries, too, have made deserts bloom when there was money available to build irrigation systems and dams.

But despite the propagation of these misimpressions, Abourezk said that most of the Arab countries are pro-American, "when we let them be."

He said the kind of propaganda circulating among Americans about Arabs is the same kind of campaign of hatred and fear that has long been conducted against American minorities.

"It is the kind of stereotyping that demeans all human beings: the same kind of racism that has portrayed Blacks as watermelon eaters and as a lazy, shiftless people," he said, and "it is the same kind of behavior that has cut down the spirit of American Indians, Chicanos, and now, wherever they might be, Arabs."

Abourezk said that in terms of outright racism, it says even more.

"It plants firmly in one's mind the presumption that Palestine was empty before Israel created itself. This was a concept that Zionist politicians spread on the hard-pressed Jewish refugees after World War II, he said.

Their slogan then was, "a people for a land for a land without people," a belief that was easy to sell to the unfortunate survivors of Hitler's death camps, many of whom would have opposed killing or displacing other people."

Abourezk said there was a time when the United States, shortly after World War II, set a moral example for the emerging world. But, he said, that time was short-lived; coming to an end when the decision was taken to push the American empire beyond the role of supplying ideas, culture and products.

"We are capable of renewing that example, of speaking from an unimpeachable moral position, of giving the Third World its right to self-determination. But we must first must recognize what it is we are doing to them. This," Abourezk said, "is the kind of policy which deprives us of any kind of moral platform from which to announce the principles of freedom and democracy that we now pretend is our national framework."

## BRIEFS

MOSCOW, (AP) — Soviet and Turkish negotiators signed final documents Thursday ending several years of negotiations over the border line between Turkish and Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea, the Soviet News Agency and Turkish sources reported.

MADRID, (AP) — The head of the two-man Turkish delegation to preparatory meetings of the European Security Conference in Madrid said Turkey would attend the 35-nation international conference as usual Friday despite a military coup in Turkey.

AMMAN, (AFP) — The Arab office for boycotting Israel has blacklisted Trans World Airways reliable sources said here. The U.S. company has also been barred from using Arab air space.

DACCA, Bangladesh (AP) — Bangladesh and Kuwait signed an agreement Friday which will allow each country's airline to

operate between the two nations. Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Aliri, and Bangladesh Aviation Minister Obeidul Aam signed on behalf of their respective countries.

ROME, (AP) — Ibrahim Izzat, vice president of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, flew into Rome from Baghdad Friday night for a 5-day official visit to Italy. Izzat, who will have talks with Premier Francesco Cossiga and other Italian government officials, led a delegation of foreign, oil, commerce and culture ministers.

DACCA, (R) — The ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah, left for Jakarta Saturday at the end of a three-day state visit to Bangladesh. A joint communique issued at the end of his visit said the two countries had decided to expand their bilateral economic cooperation, but gave no further details.

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## Los Angeles, Houston still locked after wins

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — Larry Parrish hit an RBI single in the second inning and Scott Sanderson tossed a five-hitter as the Montreal Expos slipped past the Pittsburgh Pirates 1-0 Friday night.

Parrish, who had entered the game with a .171 batting average against the Pirates, singled to score Gary Carter in the second.

Sanderson, 15-8, struck out four to become the sixth National League pitcher to win 15 games this year.

Jay Johnstone's two-run double lifted the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds behind the combined four-bit pitching of Don Sutton and Steve Howe.

Sutton, 10-4, scattered three hits over seven innings while Howe picked up his 16th save.

Dodger Shortstop Bill Russell left the game in third with a broken index finger in his right hand after he was hit while at bat in the third. Tony Scott's 11th-inning bases-loaded single scored pinch runner Mike Ramsey with the go-ahead run and the St. Louis Cardinals went on to a 5-0 victory over Philadelphia and a sweep of their twilight doubleheader.

Leah Durham's first major-league grand slam home run lifted the Cardinals to a 7-4 victory in the first game.

Chris Chambliss knocked in four runs, including a three-run homer in the first inning, and San Diego was held to nine hits as the Atlanta Braves notched a 6-2 decision over the Padres.

Houston's Alan Ashby and Craig Reynolds fueled a three-run fifth inning rally with a triple and single to lead the Astros to a 5-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

In the American League, Reggie Jackson drilled his 37th homer and scored the tie-breaking run after a fourth-inning double, leading the New York Yankees to a 4-2 victory over the Boston Red Sox. Rudy May, 14-5, earned his seventh consecutive victory with eight-inning relief help from Rich Gosage, who gained his 27th save.

John Mayberry and Lloyd Moseby each knocked in two runs to lead the Toronto Blue Jays to a 7-5 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Joey McLaughlin, 6-8, pitched 7 1-3 innings before needing relief help from Mike Willis, who earned his second save after allowing solo home runs to Ken Singleton and John Lowenstein in the eighth.

Aurelio Lopez pitched four innings of scoreless ball and Rick Peters scored the winning run in the eighth inning as Detroit Tigers defeated the Cleveland Indians 6-3.

Glen Borgman knocked in four runs with two singles and a two-run homer as the Chicago White Sox defeated the Minnesota Twins 5-3.

Gorman Thomas and Paul Molitor hit runs to pace the Milwaukee Brewers to a 7-1 victory over the Seattle Mariners behind Moss Haas's two-hitter.

Rick Langford pitched his 22nd consecutive complete game and won 9-5 over the Kansas City Royals as the Oakland A's came from behind with three runs in the seventh inning.

John Harris had three hits to lead the California Angels to an 8-4 victory over the Texas Rangers.

Mike O'Berry's bases-loaded single and Mike Vail's two-run homer sparked a five-run 14th inning that lifted the Chicago Cubs to a 10-5 victory over New York Mets.

Reggie Jackson



### Baseball Standings

National League	W	L	PCT	GB
Montreal	78	65	.554	—
Philadelphia	76	65	.539	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	74	68	.520	4 1/2
St. Louis	64	77	.453	13
New York	59	82	.418	19
Chicago	53	85	.393	22 1/2

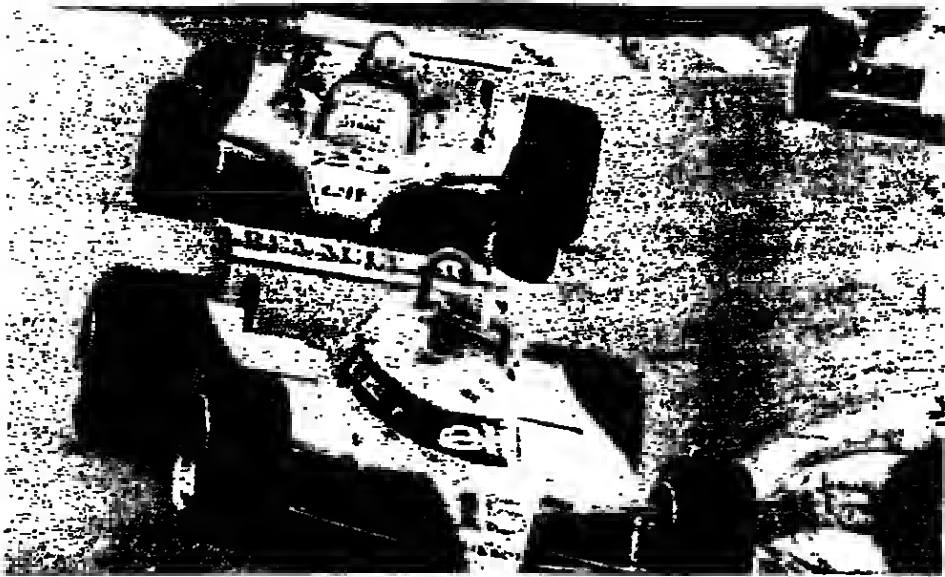
West	W	L	PCT	GB
Houston	80	60	.571	—
Los Angeles	80	60	.571	3 1/2
Cincinnati	72	64	.546	8
Atlanta	72	68	.514	8
San Francisco	67	73	.479	13
San Diego	60	79	.440	18 1/2

St. Louis 7-5, Philadelphia 4-0, 2nd game 11 innings
Montreal 1, Pittsburgh 0
Atlanta 6, San Diego 2
Chicago 10, New York 5, 14 innings
Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 2
Houston 5, San Francisco 3

American League	W	L	PCT	GB
New York	89	52	.631	—
Baltimore	85	56	.605	—
Boston	75	63	.543	12 1/2
Milwaukee	72	67	.528	14 1/2
Detroit	72	68	.514	16 1/2
Toronto	60	81	.426	29

West	W	L	PCT	GB
Kansas City	88	54	.620	—
Oakland	71	71	.500	17
Texas	69	71	.493	18
Minnesota	61	80	.433	26 1/2
Chicago	59	79	.432	29 1/2
California	56	84	.400	31
Seattle	51	89	.364	36

Friday's Games
Toronto 7, Baltimore 5
New York 4, Boston 2
Detroit 6, Cleveland 3
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3
Oakland 8, Kansas City 5
California 8, Texas 4
Milwaukee 7, Seattle 1



GRAND PRIX: Jean Pierre Jabouille fore round, and Didier Peroni duel in the British Grand Prix earlier this summer. They're now jockeying for positions in the Italian Grand Prix, scheduled for Imola Sunday.

## Jabouille, Arnoux top trials

IMOLA, Italy, Sept. 13 (AP) — France's Jean Pierre Jabouille and Rene Arnoux, their contract renewed by Renault for another year, clocked the fastest times Friday in the first day of qualifying trials for Sunday's Italian Grand Prix Formula One race here.

Jabouille and his teammate were the only drivers to turn the 5.9 kms. track below 1:35 minutes. Yet they were nearly two seconds slower than the unofficial lap record of the Dedino Ferrari Autodrome, hosting for the first time a world event.

Italy's Bruno Giacomelli, left with fewer mechanics following helicopter crash in which two Alfa Romeo technicians were injured, turned in the third fastest time ahead of Australia's Alan Jones.

Jones, who is seeking a win in Imola to improve his leadership in the world championship standings and a step closer to the title, drove his Williams ahead of Brazil's Celso Piquet, trailing him by two points in the world standings.

## Crenshaw leads 'shaky' Jaekel in golf tourney

PINEHURST, N.C. Sept. 13 (AP) — Ben Crenshaw, a seven-time runner-up since the start of the 1979 season, fired a no-bogey, 5-under-par 66 and established two-stroke command Friday in the second round of the \$250,000 Hall of Fame golf tournament.

"You're always pleased anytime you can play Pinehurst No. 2 without a bogey. And I'm pleased to have a little lead. But mostly I'm pleased with the way I played," Crenshaw said after posting his 36-hole total of 135, seven strokes under par for two days over the Fame layout in the Carolina Sandhill country.

Crenshaw, now a much steadier player than in early years missed only two greens and really wasn't in great danger of making a bogey.

"I liked the way I managed my game," he said.

Barry Jaekel, the surprise leader of the first round, matched par 71 in hot, humid weather and held second alone at 137.

"I started kind of shaky," said Jaekel, who bogeyed two of his first four holes. "Kind of an up-and-down round," he said.

Howard Twitty and Lanny Wadkins were next at 138. Twitty had a solid 70 and Wadkins shot a 68 despite a two-stroke penalty for playing the wrong ball from the farway on his ninth hole.

Meanwhile, at Sunningdale, England, Severiano Ballesteros, who has been through a mini-slump in recent weeks, lived up to his superstar status to lead a great rally by the Continent of Europe and a rush of fantastic scoring in the Hennessy Cognac cup match, Friday.

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For '84 games

## USOC seeks \$55 million

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (LAT) — Leaders of the U.S. Olympic Committee have announced a record-breaking, four-year fundraising goal of \$50 million to \$55 million to field an American team for the 1984 games in Los Angeles.

Disclosure of the goal — 25 per cent higher than any such four-year fundraising campaign in USOC history — came at a meeting here of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, at which it was confirmed, after two years of Los Angeles denials, that the Los Angeles organizers have agreed to leave all solicitation of Olympic donations from the general public to the USOC.

This would seem to remove a substantial source of private funds from the reach of the Los Angeles Olympic effort, but since USOC officials said the agreement was reached in 1978, Los Angeles Olympic leaders have undoubtedly taken account of it in their financial projections.

The agreement apparently was part of the price for USOC partnership in the Los Angeles Olympic effort.

Los Angeles Olympic President Peter V. Ueberroth and USOC executive director F. Don Miller said that Los Angeles and the

USOC have also agreed to cooperate in the matter of commercial sponsorships for the 1984 games, so that the two entities won't, for example, choose different official cars or beers.

In line with this, the eight commercial sponsors so far signed to the Los Angeles Olympics this summer, had incurred an \$11 million deficit for the 1976-80 Olympic quadrennial. It had hoped to raise \$43 million to field the team that stayed away from Moscow because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Miller said that the USOC, as a result of the United States' boycott of the Moscow Olympics this summer, had incurred an \$11 million deficit for the 1976-80 Olympic quadrennial. It had hoped to raise \$43 million to field the team that stayed away from Moscow because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Miller, who has persistently sought to better the USOC's long-term financial position, had said two years ago that Los Angeles organizers had agreed to forgo fundraising from private individuals as a favor to the financial needs of the USOC. But the Los Angeles leaders had always denied such an agreement existed.

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## The conspiracy that nearly led to nuclear war (I)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the July last year, the Congress Select Committee on Assassinations reported, on the basis of scientific evidence, that more than one gunman was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy in November 1963. In 12 volumes, the committee marshalled the evidence indicating conspiracy.

This year, 'Conspiracy,' by Anthony Summers, the non-fiction best-seller on the president's assassination, highlighted indications that the alleged assassin, Lee Oswald, had contacts before the killing with individuals linked to U.S. intelligence. After the book's publication, The Observer commissioned Summers to investigate further and here, in the first of three articles, he throws fresh light on the assassination conspiracy and locates new witnesses).

By Anthony Summers

It is now clear that the assassination of President Kennedy led to an international crisis of far greater gravity than was previously known. The government of the Soviet Union, expecting to be blamed for the president's murder, promptly ordered a nuclear alert.

I have learned this from Professor Robert Blakey, former chief counsel of the Congress Select Committee on Assassination, which last year became the first official body to conclude that the president was not killed by a lone assassin. Blakey has revealed, drawing on his privileged access to previously classified information, that "the Russians went on alert, and it looked the beginning, of the possible beginning, of world nuclear war."

The crisis, Blakey says, ended only when the new president, Lyndon Johnson, personally assured the Soviets that the United States had no evidence of Communist involvement, and planned no reprisals. This new information makes sense of Johnson's dramatic statements to chief Justice Earl Warren, four days after President Kennedy's funeral, when he asked Warren to form a commission of inquiry. When Warren demurred, Johnson insisted that it was his patriotic duty to head the commission. If certain rumors were not stifled, said the new president, they could lead the United States "into a war which could cost 40 million lives."

Two key factors in the assassination evidence may have led to the consternation in Moscow. First, and most immediately obvious at the time, was the troubling fact that the alleged assassin, Lee Oswald, had spent two-and-a-half years in the Soviet Union. In the traumatic aftermath of the assassination, the Soviets may have feared that the United States would conclude that Oswald had returned to the United States as a Soviet agent.

There were, however, specific allegations linking Oswald to the Communist world in a manner far more compromising to the Soviet and Cuba.

For weeks after the assassination, President Johnson was briefed on a mass of information indicating that Oswald had met with Soviet and Cuban officials during a visit to Mexico City less than two months before the murder. Some of the information indicated that Oswald had received money from the Cubans, and that assassination had been discussed. The sources included data supposedly gathered by CIA surveillance operations in Mexico City, and it appeared to establish that the alleged assassin had indeed visited the Soviet and Cuban embassies in Mexico, sought a visa for Cuba, and had met with Soviet intelligence officers.

The specific allegation that Oswald had made a deal with Cuban officials came from an informant who walked into the American embassy in Mexico City the day after Jack Ruby killed Oswald. These, and other reports, made a deep impression on President Johnson. Years later, indeed, he was still telling interviewers that he believed Fidel Castro masterminded the murder of Kennedy.

Fortunately for the world, Johnson suppressed those suspicions in November 1963, and the Warren Commission duly reported that no foreign government played any role in the assassination. That finding was firmly endorsed last July by the Congress Assassinations Committee.

Today, in the alarming knowledge that the reports from Mexico could have sparked global conflict, it is vital to know the genesis of the information which first indicated Communist involvement. Was it fabricated? And, if fabricated, was it merely a foolhardy effort to turn the assassination to malicious propaganda advantage after the event? Was it perhaps — and this is the terrible possibility — part of an assassination conspiracy intended in advance to do away with President Kennedy and, by linking Oswald to Havana, to provoke American retaliation against Cuba? As the evidence stands, such a scenario cannot be excluded.

Part of my book focused on allegations made by Antonio Veciana, former leader of the prominent anti-Castro guerrilla group, Alpha 66. Veciana has claimed, in testimony to congressional committees and in extensive interviews with me, that he was

controlled by a U.S. intelligence officer using the cover name Maurice Bishop.

He says that, before the assassination, he encountered Bishop in the company of alleged assassin Lee Oswald. He further asserts that, from a date early in 1963, Bishop was instigating exile guerrilla attacks on Soviet ships and installation in Cuba, operations designed to sabotage President Kennedy's peace overtures to the Communist world in the wake of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Veciana also alleges that, after the president's assassination, Bishop asked him to fabricate evidence linking Oswald to Cuban intelligence officials in Mexico City — a ploy aimed at ensuring that Cuba took the blame for the president's death.

Veciana's testimony on Bishop is today central to the theory that a renegade element in U.S. intelligence took part in the conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy.

The Assassinations Committee found no trace in CIA files of an agency officer who once used the cover name Bishop. Investigators learned, however, that some cover names never go into the formal record. The committee was troubled to discover that three former CIA officers — with varying degrees of certainty — recalled that a colleague did use that name.

Assassinations Committee staff were especially suspicious of the fact that — the Bishop factor aside — the CIA and other intelligence agencies denied ever assigning any case officer to Veciana, the founder and leader of one of the most prominent anti-Castro guerrilla groups of the sixties. Alpha 66 exists to this day, and the CIA certainly monitors its activities. It may even supervise them.

Veciana insists that Bishop worked for an intelligence agency of the United States, and I am convinced that it was the CIA. He points out that, in a relationship with Bishop over more than 12 years, he became familiar with American character types and accents. From various details, including Bishop's own comments, Veciana is reasonably sure that Maurice Bishop was Texan-born. He is absolutely certain that he was American, and adamant that proper investigation by U.S. authorities will flush out the CIA officer who once sheltered behind the cover name Bishop. That, obviously, remains the key issue. Who is Maurice Bishop?

The Assassinations Committee did publicly name one prominent former CIA officer whom it had considered as a possible Bishop candidate — David Phillips, a former chief of the CIA's — Western Hemisphere Division.

Phillips, now retired, agrees that he physically resembles Bishop as described by Veciana, but testified on oath that he was not the man. Veciana, moreover, said Phillips was not Bishop. The matter was complicated, however, by the statement of a former CIA case officer who once worked at JM/WAVE, the CIA station in Miami which coordinated CIA activities with anti-Castro militants.

This case officer, who was not named in the Assassinations Committee report, worked with David Phillips, who sometimes visited JM/WAVE from headquarters in Washington. The officer spontaneously told the committee he was "almost positive" that Phillips used the cover name Maurice Bishop.

Faced with this, the committee added an inscrutable footnote in its final report. Naming Phillips only as a "retired officer," it asserted: "The committee suspected that Veciana was lying when he denied that (Phillips) was Bishop...For this part, (Phillips) aroused the committee's suspicion when he told the committee he did not recognize Veciana as the founder of Alpha 66, especially since (Phillips) had once been deeply involved in agency anti-Castro operations..." The committee let the matter rest there.

Phillips, however, now chairman of the Former Intelligence Officers Association, responded with very public rage following reporting of the Bishop allegation in my book. Ironically, his spleen has led to further inquiries and the discovery of potentially explosive information — (OFNS)

(To be continued tomorrow)



## EEC unity threatened

By Ray C. Rist

ITHACA, N.Y. — Since the 1959 Treaty of Rome creating the European Economic Community (EEC), Western Europe has progressed steadily toward greater unity. Tangible results are readily apparent: reduced tariffs, abolition of visas for travel within member countries, parity support for agricultural products and the recently elected first European Parliament. The momentum has been overwhelmingly in one direction. Contrary forces are at work, however.

These forces threaten to undermine, if not completely fracture, the present structure of Western European unity. The impetus for this breakdown is coming, albeit unintentionally, from within the community itself.

The heart of the issue lies in the nine members' deliberations to enlarge itself to a possible 17 members. The four under consideration — Greece, Spain, Portugal, Turkey — are part of the European South, which is underdeveloped economically and relatively unstable politically. While these countries seek the economic and political stability that membership would afford, several are already involved in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Although NATO and the community are separate and distinct organizations, their almost completely overlapping memberships suggest their highly compatible goals. Indeed, one of the cross-current forces is that the four applicants recognize the intricate relationship between the two organizations. Spain played its card of possible NATO non-involvement when the community recently suspended its pledge to admit Spain and Portugal to membership in 1983. Western Europe depends upon the other two potential members, Greece and Turkey, to hold up NATO's southern flank, but these countries are likely to balk at further military risk-taking if they continue to be denied the economic and political benefits of membership.

The alternative — to accept these four countries into membership on the same status as the nine — could give rise to social and economic stress well beyond the community's absorptive capacity. Community members' caution about granting membership lies not only in tariff and trade issues but also in the need to grant freedom of movement to all nationals of member state in search of emp-

loyment, education or retirement without visa or prior permission. The granting of freedom of movement is perhaps the pivot on which the community's future depends.

Nearly a million Turkish "guest workers" and their dependents reside in West Germany alone. In fact, 1.3 million more Turkish workers are waiting at home to work in West Germany, where average wages are seven times those in Turkey. With the additional workers would come as many as 3 million to 4 million dependents. Unemployment in Turkey is hovering at 20 per cent to 25 per cent. Data such as these cause considerable disquiet for the West German political establishment. Nor is West Germany alone in its concern. The movement of workers out of Spain (where unemployment is 11.7 per cent) and Portugal into France, Belgium and the Netherlands would create severe and long-term pressures on the education, housing, medical and welfare sectors.

A possible resolution to the community's dilemma is to formalize a two-tiered community — those members with full status and the right of movement, and those with permanent associate status. Associate members would benefit from reduced trade and tariff restrictions and would participate in political decision-making bodies in Brussels, but the migration of nationals would be stringently controlled by the nine. West Germany's recently introduced visa restrictions on Turkish workers and their dependents is just one step in a series to further control migration. With unemployment rates at 7.8 per cent in England, 7 per cent in Italy, 6.6 per cent in France and 5.5 per cent in the Netherlands, the member states resolutely oppose increasing the pool of available workers competing for scarce jobs.

To exacerbate the tense conditions by adding four more countries and the millions of their nationals who would flock into the member states in search of work seems a considerable price to pay. The pursuit of political stability and Atlantic alliance military security appears to be fundamentally at odds with current economic conditions in the community. What the nine face is the classical confrontation between economic and political-military goals. That these goals no longer coincide as they once did spotlights the vulnerability of European unity in the decade ahead. — (NYT)

## Carter's nuclear strategy

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is assistant director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies).

By Gregory F. Trevorton

LONDON — In three decades United States nuclear doctrine has moved from "massive retaliation" to an emphasis on counterforce strikes against military targets, back to "assured destruction" through strikes against population and economic potential, and more recently again to renewed emphasis on counterforce, whether under "essential equivalence" of the Nixon-Ford period or the Carter administration's "countervailing strategy."

Often the semantic tangle has confused even the strategists themselves, and people who feel the terror or nuclear war can be forgiving their temptation to dismiss nuclear strategy as an insane game. Hence the confusion surrounding the latest move — Presidential Directive (PD-59), signed by President Carter in late July, leaked to the press two weeks after, and explained by Defense Secretary Brown last month.

The obvious point about the American doctrine of "mutual assured destruction" — or MAD — of the 1960s and 1970s is that the United States never believed in it. To ensure that America could survive any Soviet nuclear attack and inflict unacceptable destruction in retaliation would have required only a small handful of nuclear missile-carrying submarines, not the nuclear forces America then built: 31 submarines plus 1,000 land-based ICBMs plus nuclear bombers. With more and more nuclear warheads, the United States reached the point in 1974 where even the all-out "assured destruction" retaliation would have sent some 70 per cent of the warheads against military, not civilian or economic targets.

No president has wanted to find himself, should deterrence fail, confronted with the choice between unleashing Armageddon on the Soviet Union or doing nothing. All have sought flexibility. As the Soviet Union came to match, or even exceed, the United States in some categories of nuclear weapons, the interest in a wide range of retaliatory options became more insistent. In 1974, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger announced a doctrine of limited nuclear options. Yet war plans changed only slowly. As late as 1974 the smallest so-called "limited" option — other than warning strikes by several nuclear weapons — would have sent several thousand American warheads against the Soviet Union.

PD-59 ratified the shift in

emphasis toward limited options. The Carter administration has been careful to stress PD-59's antecedents and to deny that it is a radical departure. The rationale behind it is the same as the argument for deploying American cruise missiles in Britain: deterrence is surest if the Soviet Union knows that the West has a wide range of sizes and types of nuclear options, not only to strike cities and economic recovery potential but also military targets and political command and control.

There are, however, a number of questions about PD-59. The most obvious is the argument raised by liberal critics: nuclear options that are smaller and more credible are more likely to be used, hence increase the risk of nuclear war. The counter argument, of course, holds that if the only nuclear responses are as large as to be incredible, deterrence may fail, leading to war. At this point the debate becomes theological. There is no escape from the fact that all deterrent strategies imply some risk of war.

A second issue is that the weapon requirements of the new strategy are open-ended. "Assured destruction" at least had the virtue of providing guidance as to how much was enough. Secretary McNamara even tried to quantify that guidance, arguing that the United States should be able to destroy a given percentage of Soviet population and economic base after riding out a Soviet first strike. PD-59 provides no such guidance. It clearly requires considerable expenditure on better nuclear command and control arrangements. But it will permit eager analysts to argue that all manner of exotic weapons are required.

A final objection is that what is billed in Washington as a better means to deter may look — to the Soviets or others — like a strategy to fight nuclear wars. That is the line the Soviet Union has taken, and it is the objection that will find most resonance in Europe. Critics of the plan to deploy American cruise missiles and Pershing II ballistic missiles in Europe will argue that PD-59 confirms their fears: the United States is contemplating a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Those concerns are not trivial. On balance, however, they are heavily outweighed by the need for more nuclear options to sustain the credibility of deterrence. All the same, the cavalier presentation of PD-59 will complicate the nuclear debate in Europe. Despite the year, of study which preceded it, it is bound to look, at best, like a means of stealing the Republicans' clothes in an election year, not as a well-considered strategy to defend the West. — (OFNS)

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

strong action and the political parties in the country have also lost their upright character. This situation led to an absence of democracy and created fear for the country's future. The second declared objective of the coup is to respect all international treaties and to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the region. The paper added that Turkey's relations with its neighbors are not very good, especially after the abdication of the former Shah of Iran and the presence of American bases in Turkey which angered the Soviet Union. The straightening process, which the army has pledged, might take a long time due to the absence of peace and security in the country.

On the same subject, *Al-Nadwa* referred to Gen. Evren's statement in which he pledged a return to democracy on the basis of secular principles. As an Islamic country, Turkey's affairs concern the entire Islamic nation, as they would leave their negative and positive impact on the developments in the region as a whole, the paper said. It added that it had become clear after the removal of the Turkish Foreign Minister that foreign anti-Islamic forces would react to this development. The paper held a firm view that Turkey's salvation does not lie in joining the military blocs but in living an independent life with full attachment to its civilization and heritage.

In the opinion of *Al-Yom* the military might go back to its barracks, as was declared by the coup leaders and as had actually happened during the previous two military coups in the last 20 years. It may as well stay in power, but it will have to decide between the two alternatives, the paper said. It added that Turkey will have to choose between progress and development like other emerging nations, or join the superpowers' club and find itself squeezed between them.

Dealing with the activities of the King Faisal

Philanthropic Foundation, *Al-Medina* noted that the foundation provided the lead in the establishment of welfare societies on the Islamic principles which urge the Muslims to be sympathetic to each other. The paper added that the foundation's international awards have earned universal respect and appreciation in a short time. The foundation's concern for technology and its participation in a number of programs for human welfare have been associated with King Faisal's name because he dedicated his life for welfare activities. He worked ceaselessly for the realization of unity and solidarity

among the Muslims, and strove hard to take the nation to the highest peak of glory. He died a martyr, and the day he died the whole world recognized his unique personality and his tireless efforts to uphold the sublime values. The paper added that the foundation is working in this direction and its success will depend on the resolve and determination of its officials. It is gaining success because the late King's sons are receiving full support from the citizens who want to see the philanthropic tendency prevail among the Saudi society and the Islamic society as a whole, the paper concluded.



Open door for autonomy talks, but closed door on Palestine.

Al-Medina



34 killed, 171 wounded

# Navy man talks of Israeli attack on USS Liberty in 1967

Washington Bureau

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Lieutenant Commander James M. Ennes, Jr., U.S. Navy, retired, was aboard the American intelligence ship USS Liberty when it was attacked by Israeli aircraft and torpedo boats in international waters off the Gaza Strip on June 8, 1967. During the attack, 34 crewmen were killed and 171 wounded. Ennes has written a book about the incident, called "Assault on the Liberty: The True Story of the Israeli Attack on an American Intelligence Ship." He was interviewed by Abdul Salam Massarueh.)

Q: Mr. Ennes, what were you doing in the Mediterranean during that period of time? What missions were you on — the ship Liberty?

A: Well, I was simply on an intelligence mission — radio communications collection. Intercepting radio communications.

Q: You were sent during that period of the '67 war or were you there before? I mean, your presence was I believe, it was.

A: No, we just arrived there on the morning of the eighth. We had been operating in Africa and we arrived in the morning of June 8 for the first time.

Q: You were ordered to move from Spain to the eastern Mediterranean. What were the orders for — to consist of tracking and surveillance of, what you call it, intelligence gathering from the war zone?

A: Yeah. We were ordered actually from Africa. We were operating off the west coast of Africa, and we were ordered on the 23rd of May to go near the Gaza Strip and to operate off Gaza.

So it took us from the 23rd of May until the 8th of June to make the transit from Africa to Gaza.

Q: But there is a very important point that I am zeroing in on. It looked like maybe the Navy — U.S. Navy — knew that there were some preparations for war at that time, during that period of time when you were in Africa.

A: Well we — anyone could tell that there was some preparation for war. In the middle of May there was a lot of hostility between all of the Arab countries and Israel, and everyone was making accusations at each other. And it was clear to us even before we received orders, just from listening to the radio, it was clear to us that things were moving very close to war in the Middle East and that a war would probably start.

And we expected, before we ever got orders, we expected orders over there because these ships always went where the excitement was and it was getting exciting in the Middle East, so we expected that we would get orders out there.

Q: So, towards the end of May you were ordered to...

A: Yeah, on the 23rd of May, to no one's surprise, we suddenly got orders. And in the middle of the night the messenger came in and said, "proceed immediately at best speed to Rota, Spain, and from there to the eastern Mediterranean."

Q: Let's jump to the subject which we are dealing with. Had there been any provocation from your ship on Israeli military movement which drove the Israelis to attack?

A: No, absolutely not. We were simply patrolling at five knots off the Gaza Strip. We were thirteen miles, twelve and a half or thirteen miles, away moving at five knots.

Q: How did Israel attack?

A: They started with very, very thorough reconnaissance. I know now, for instance, that they located our ship at least sixteen or more hours before the attack, because men that I have talked to just recently tell me that Israeli aircraft were spotted near the ship two hundred miles away from Port Said, way out at sea, by about ten o'clock in the evening of the seventh. They were detected, in fact, aiming their rockets at us with their fire control, rocket controlled radar, the radar that controls the movement of the rockets. Our equipment (detected) this rocket guidance equipment aimed at us, and we wanted to report it because it was a hostile act; when you aim your rockets at a warship, the rocket guidance system is directed at the warship, you are all primed to fire rockets at the ship.

And we detected that happening. And we wanted to report to the United States that —

'Anyone could tell that there was some preparation for war. In the middle of May there was a lot of hostility between all of the Arab countries and Israel... it was clear to us that things were moving very close to war in the Middle East and that a war would probably start.'

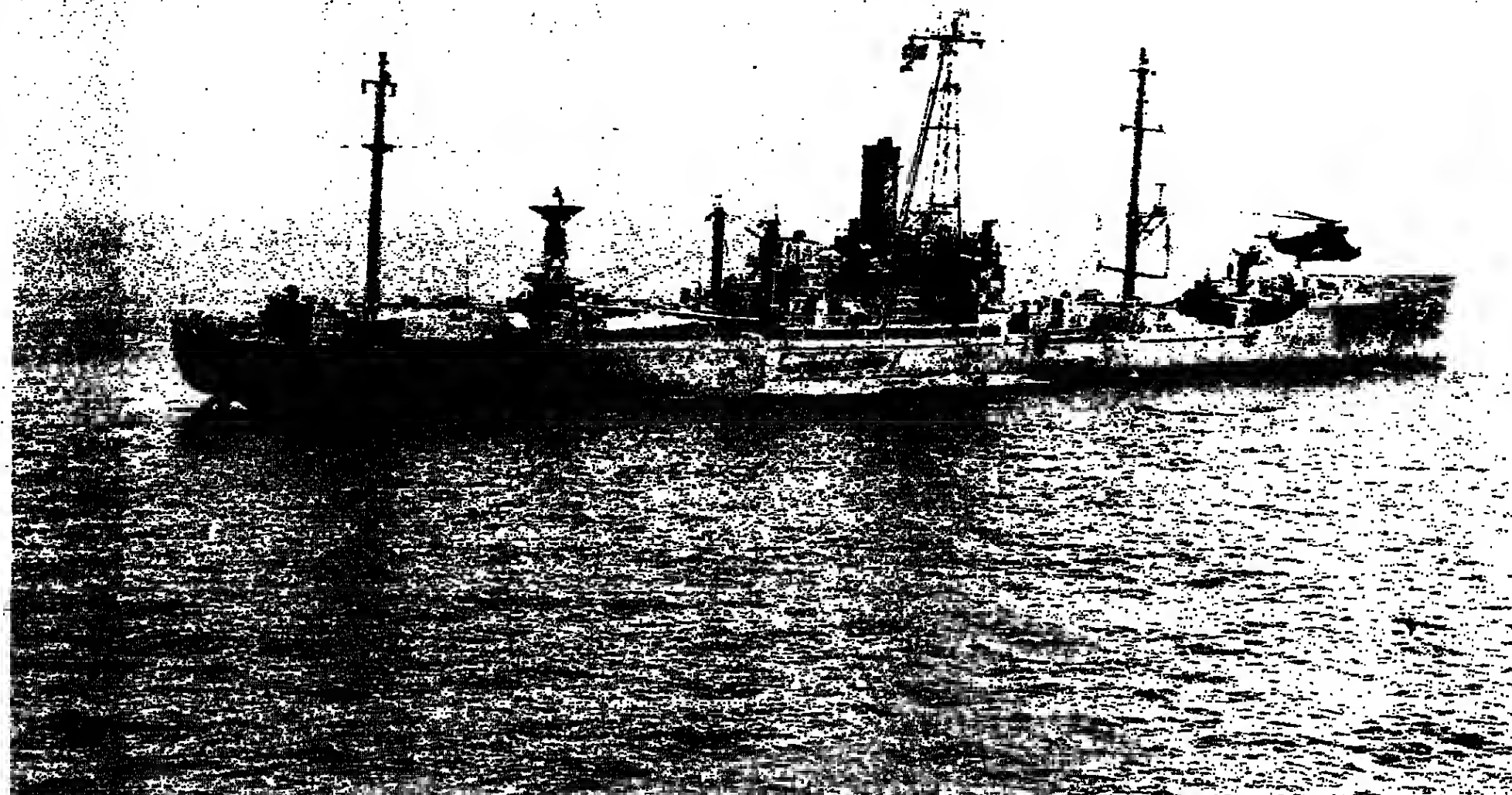
Q: When did you detect this?

A: This was about ten o'clock on the evening of the seventh of June. And we, in fact, wanted to report to the United States that, well, the operators wanted to report that Israeli aircraft were aiming their rocket guidance systems at our ship. And the supervisor on watch would not accept that report because he said, no, that can't be so, because Israeli aircraft are friendly and they would never aim their rockets at our ship.

So he told the operator, "You are wrong. I will not report that." And so it was not reported.

Now, those aircraft were spotted throughout the night aiming their rockets at the ship, but not firing. The first airplane that was seen was a Noratlas 2501 early in the morning, and counting that one — between then and two o'clock in the morning, when the ship was circled thirteen times by Israeli aircraft.

And, as a matter of fact, we were not alarmed, because we thought that that was good that they were looking at us so carefully. There won't be any mistakes. You know, they know who we are — they look at us so carefully. They must know that we are an American ship.



The USS Liberty after the Israeli attack.

(U.S. Navy photo)

can ship. At ten-thirty they were heard radioing to their headquarters — "I am circling a ship that is flying an American flag."

Q: The Israelis radioed their headquarters?

A: That's correct.

Q: Was the radio message in Hebrew or in English? Or French?

A: I don't know. I don't know how it was... it would have been intercepted in any one. I don't know which it was. I didn't personally handle it. I don't know.

But I do know that that was intercepted and I do know that the Israeli war room



James M. Ennes, Jr.

received the message because the Israeli government has admitted privately to the United States that they received the message.

So they definitely identified us.

Q: Do you think that Israeli air force — the reconnaissance flights — spotted you when you were in Africa and they were following you all the time when you came about that area?

A: No, no. I don't. I don't think they knew anything about (us) at that time, but

Q: Tell me all the details about the attack, its frequency, the results and the length of time.

A: The attack started at 2 o'clock. It started with Mirage jets that commenced with rockets and cannon. They started systematically. Their first move was to knock out our radio antennas so that we couldn't call for help.

Then they concentrated, at the same time, on the gun mounts and on the bridge, so that you couldn't control the ship and you couldn't call for help.

On the second and third assault with rockets, the radios were knocked out and the men were all killed or wounded in the gunnery. Then they changed to Mystere jets, because Mysteres carry napalm, and so they hammered us with more rockets and this time napalm, which put flames all over the ship.

Q: Let me ask a question here. Napalm. Where was it used or where was it made, this napalm that you are talking about?

A: It was probably made by the Dow Chemical Company in the United States.

Q: Okay, continue.

A: The air attack went on for twenty or twenty-five — probably twenty-five minutes, until the torpedo boats came within range of the aircraft and just in time to prevent them from shooting up their own torpedo boats. The torpedo boats came in the speed, fired three torpedoes, missed with two torpedoes, hit with one at mid-ship, which killed twenty-five men, seven men had already been killed from the aircraft fire, and two more died during the night, so that was thirty-four people that died all together. A hundred and seventy-one were wounded. I was wounded and went in the hospital for a year.

After the torpedo explosion, we didn't see the aircraft again. The torpedo boats continued to circle the ship for another forty minutes, until three-fifteen. At quarter after three, we thought we were going to sink and we launched life-rats, and the Israeli torpedo boats came closer, shot up the life-rats in the water, and sank two of them, took one of them aboard. At that moment Israeli helicopters arrived. They had armed men in battle dress that we could see in the doors and we had the impression they were going to come aboard and systematically kill us all, but they didn't do that.

They looked at us closely, circles the ship two or three times, and then both the helicopters and the torpedo boats left.

They were gone for another hour and a quarter, and at four-thirty, the Israeli government bad...well, we had gotten messages out to the Sixth Fleet telling the Sixth Fleet that we were under attack and that we needed help and help was on the way.

And once that happened, once the radio started crackling with messages that help was on the way, Israel suddenly sent a message to the United States that "we have attacked a ship that may be a U.S. Navy ship and we are sorry."

So then they came out at four-thirty, two and a half hours after it had all started, and...

Q: Who came out?

A: The Israeli torpedo boats came back and they came near the ship, they flashed with a megaphone they asked, "Do you need help?" And the captain, gave them a very profane answer and swore at them and they left. And that was the last we saw of them until a Naval officer in an Israeli helicopter came out a couple of hours later to offer help and the captain thought he was Israeli and wouldn't let them land.

And then they left and we were alone until the next morning when the Sixth Fleet arrived to help us.

Q: How many hours did it take from the minute that you radioed the Sixth Fleet and you lost the communications and the actual time that the Sixth Fleet came and helped you?

A: The Sixth Fleet took eighteen hours.

Q: And you were eighteen hours at sea?

A: We were eighteen hours without help. The Sixth Fleet aircraft never arrived. We were told before the attack that if we got in trouble, the Sixth Fleet aircraft could help us in ten minutes. We got in trouble, we called for help and the Sixth Fleet aircraft never did

come — totally failed to arrive. They were sent out finally but when Israel apologized, they were returned to the base — never did arrive. And they sent destroyers who arrived at six o'clock the next morning. The first non-Israeli to come to our aid were the Russians.

A Soviet destroyer came out about two o'clock in the morning and asked if we needed help.

Q: Before the Sixth Fleet?

A: Before the Sixth Fleet.

Q: What was Israel reasoning for the attack? And how did Washington accept the Israeli version of the reasons for the attack? How much truth do you see in that version, in that statement?

A: Well, they made public statements and they made private statements.

Their public statement was that they thought we were an Egyptian vessel and had tracked us thinking we were Egyptian. No, they didn't even say that. That wasn't public. I beg your pardon. The public statement was that we were operating in a war zone without a flag and that they thought we were shelling the beach at El Arish — shelling the little town of El Arish.

And when the torpedo boats came out to look at us, they didn't even say that much: "I beg your pardon." They just simply said that we were mistaken for an Egyptian ship that was shelling the beach out there, and that the attack followed from that.

Now privately, in messages that they asked not be released to the American public, they gave a more elaborate excuse in which they said that the little town of El Arish was being shelled from the sea. They said that torpedo boats went out to investigate the shelling, that they spotted the Liberty, but they made a mistake and thought the Liberty was moving at thirty knots...

Q: Which means...

A: About — little more than thirty miles an hour. Actually, we were moving at five knots. But they say they made a mistake and plotted us as moving at thirty knots and because they thought we were moving so fast, they thought we were an Egyptian ship.

They said that because they thought we were an Egyptian ship, the torpedo boats ordered or called in the airplanes to attack us, that after the airplanes attacked us, the torpedo boats got close enough to fire, to officers — one officer on each of two boats — looked at us, and visually identified us as the Egyptian cattleboat, cavalry carrier boat, El Quseir, which is ridiculous. They look nothing like us. And in fact, the El Quseir had a top speed of about twelve knots, so they know it couldn't have been the ship that they thought was moving thirty knots.

But anyway, they claimed that they spotted it, they identified it as the El Quseir ordered the torpedo attack, and after the torpedo explosion immediately spotted our flag and apologized.

Of course, that's all lies. In the first place, the crux of that excuse is to claim that the mistake was made by the torpedo boat commander by spotting us and plotting us, by mistake as moving at thirty knots, and that's not true, because the torpedo boats weren't close enough to see us on radar until the air attack started.

In other words, they say the torpedo boats made a mistake and called the air attack, but the torpedo boats weren't near us until after the air attack was underway. So that it could not have happened that way.

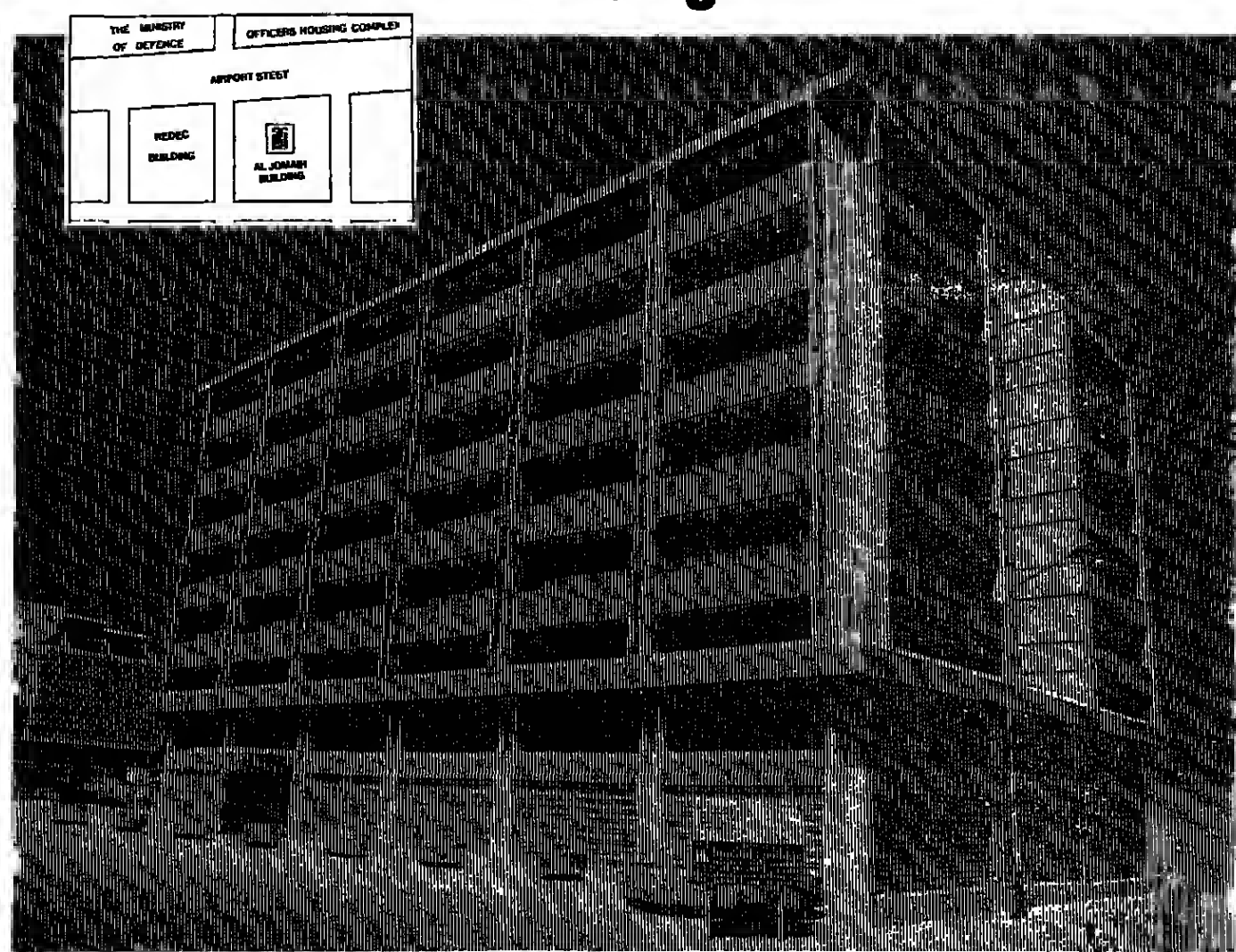
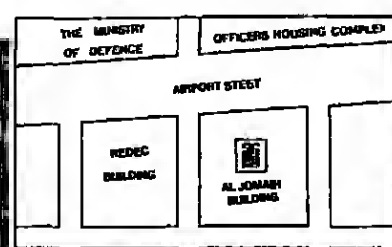
They gave that excuse, and then they sent a separate message to the United States in which they said that excuse is so embarrassing to the Israeli Navy that it should not be released to the American public, and the American public has never seen it. And so my book came out.

Q: Why did the Israeli boats and aircraft hit your ship actually? Why do you think so?

A: I think they hit it because they did not want us to detect the pending invasion of Syria. Now, you remember on the 8th of June, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Israelis had intended to invade Syria to capture the Golan Heights. President Johnson, in the meantime, wanted the war to stop. He

(Continued on page nine)

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## U.S. probing effects of foreign products

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration is trying to figure out if some key imports of foreign goods are actually hurting American business and costing Americans jobs.

If that is happening, and other countries are subsidizing those exports, a new international agreement authorizes governments — including the U.S. government — to assess extra duties to help keep the offending goods out. These are called "countervailing" duties.

Such duties protect jobs for American workers and income for American businessmen, but they also raise prices for American consumers.

The U.S. International Trade Commission says it is giving priority to investigations of the subsidies from Italy, France, Ireland and Canada on 15 products. These range from whiskey to radial tires from Canada.

On another important product — sugar —

the subsidy is given jointly by the European communities, which include nine countries: Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland.

Investigations are also pending on about 45 other products from some 20 countries. Figures were not available on the number of jobs or the volume of trade involved, but these are expected to be considerable.

William Fy, acting director of investigations at the ITC, said he is waiting for the U.S. Department of Commerce to furnish up-to-date information on how much subsidy is now being given. The countervailing duties — were imposed for some products on the basis of subsidies as they existed years ago.

"These things change," Fy explained, "if the present level of the subsidy is high, we are much more likely to ask for the countervailing duty than if it's minimal."

## Fiat, union meet on dismissal plan

ROME, Sept. 13 (R) — Negotiators from the Fiat car company and the Italian Metalworkers Union held crisis talks into the early hours Saturday in a bid to defuse conflict over Fiat's decision to axe 14,000 jobs.

Labor Minister Franco Foschi called them together for a round-table discussion after separate, lengthy meetings with the two delegations.

"This is a step forward. I hope that the willingness on both sides to try and find a solution could lead to a block on the dismissal procedure, but we have a lot of talking to do," he said before going into the closed meeting.

Fiat informed unions on Thursday that dismissal letters would be sent to 14,469 employees after a statutory 25-day period. Talks broke down on its plans to axe 24,000

jobs out of the 114,000 in the car division because of a world slump in car sales.

Striking workers brought production at the firm's car plants to a virtual standstill Friday in protest over the company's decision.

The metalworkers said they were going into the joint talks with good will to reach a solution. "There are two possibilities — we agree over the dismissals or there will be conflict," one union official said. "All we want is for Fiat to give our alternative proposals serious consideration."

Fiat's plan envisages the 24,000 workers being laid off over 18 months and being paid by the state while they wait to be taken on by other firms in the Turin area. The union has rejected this.

## BRIEFS

GENEVA (R) — Arab countries have hinted they might act to stop their oil exports being carried in ships flying flags of convenience if a United Nations committee fails to solve the controversial issue. Most developing countries, including the Arab states, want UNCTAD's Shipping Committee to work for gradual abolition of the practice under which an owner can register vessels abroad.

NICOSIA (AP) — President Spyros Kyprianou formally inaugurated the island's first

satellite earth station Friday. The construction and opening of "the Makarios Satellite Earth Station" named after the late first president of the republic Archbishop Makarios — were delayed more than six years by the Turkish invasion in 1974.

COPENHAGEN (AP) — The Danish Underground Consortium (DUC) has announced the discovery of oil and natural gas deposits during test drillings in Denmark's Lulu field in the North Sea.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Education	Building of a Girls' Institute for Deaf and Dumb in Riyadh	8/M	20000	Sept. 20
Municipality of Jeddah	Advisory machinery to organize and manage the sanitation project of the city	33	3000	Sept. 21
Municipality of Al-Jaif	Extension of pipes in some areas of Skaka town	1	500	Sept. 20
" "	General maintenance of roads in Skaka	2	500	Sept. 20
Ministry of P.T.T. (Saudi)	Supply and installation of printing and photography equipment	3213/80	300	Sept. 28
Directorate of the National Guard, Riyadh	Repairs to the Guard's building and annexes in Jeddah	9/400/401	500	Sept. 22
Directorate General of Meteorology	Construction of observatories in Al-Moya and Al-Dawadmi	—	2000	Oct. 28

## PORTS AUTHORITIES

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT  
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON  
13TH SEPTEMBER 1980 — 4TH D-QIDAH,  
1400

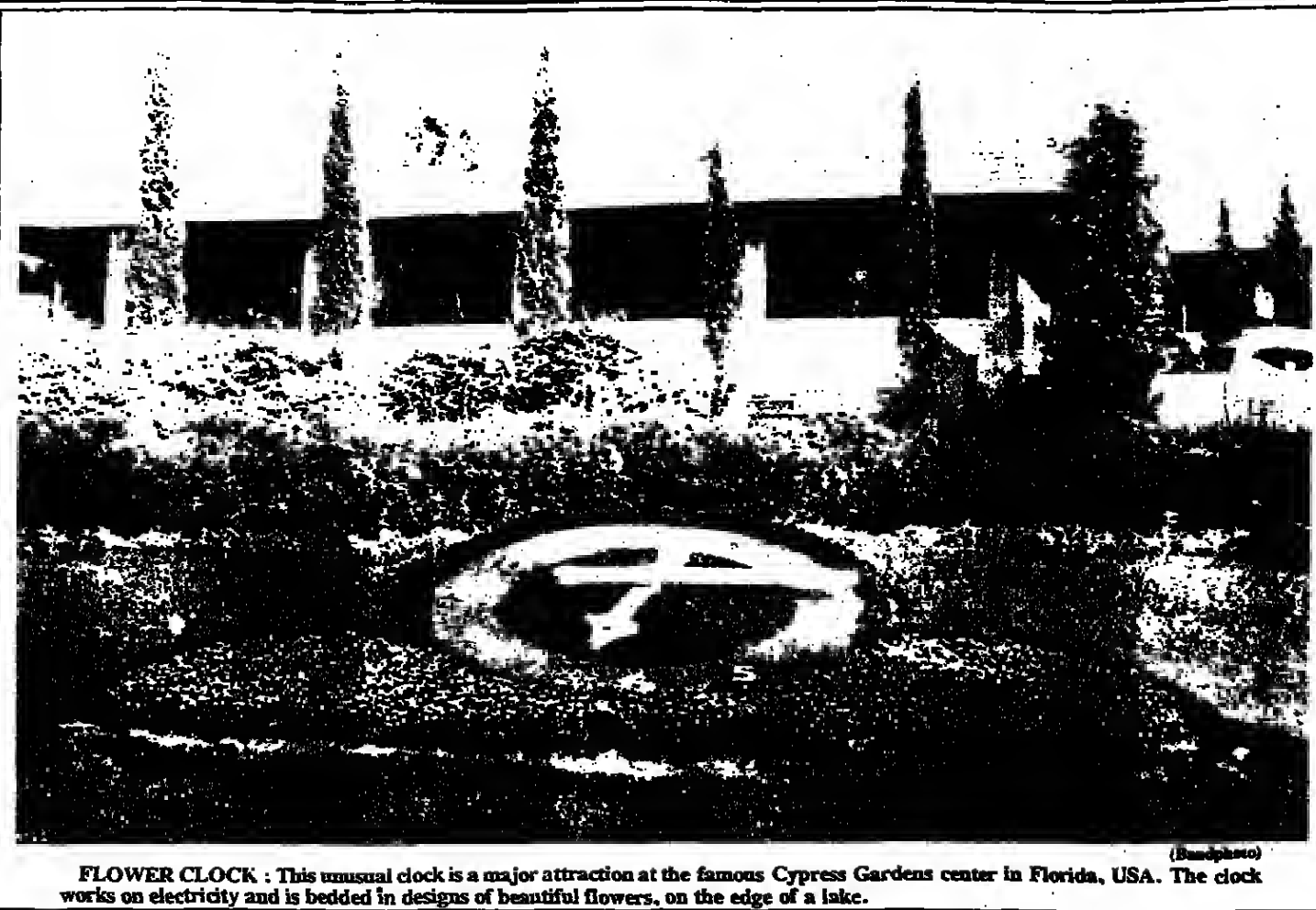
### 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
3	Hamlet Arabia	S.N.L.	Contra/Ro/Ro/General	10.9.80
4	Baron Wemyss	Bamaodah	Bagged Barley	11.9.80
5	Agios Netarios	Alsabah	Bagged Barley	9.9.80
6	Medmare	A.E.T.	Bagged Wheat	8.9.80
7	Antzouletta	Alsada	Rice/Gen/Vehicles	5.9.80
11	Ibn Zuhri	Kanoo	Containers/General	11.9.80
14	Bergen Maru	A. E. T.	F. Lifts/General/Mail	13.9.80
16	Odyseus	Roleco	Bulk Cement	8.9.80
19	Tsuru Arrow	Alsabah	Bulk Cement	11.9.80
22	Asia Ilho	Algosabli	Steel Bars/Plywood	11.9.80
23	Alpae Africa	A. A.	Bagged Barley	11.9.80
24	Saudi Crown	O. Trade	Gen/Bagged Cement	6.9.80
27	Hilco Scamper	Star	Reefer	8.9.80
28	Ville de Reims	M.T.A.	Govt. Cargo Carriers/Gen	11.9.80
30	Kutina	Atter	Containers	12.9.80
35	Nikolay Zhukov	A.E.T.	Containers	12.9.80
36	Ben Avon	A.E.T.	Durra/Oil Cake	9.9.80
39	Blue Ocean	Basaboud	Tiles in pallets	10.9.80
40	Toyota	El Hawi	Timber/Rice/Sorghum	8.9.80
41	Kostar	S.C.S.A.	Std. Sheets & Bars	12.9.80
42	Agelos Seraphim	Alatas		

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT  
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HRS ON  
4-11-1400 — 13-8-1980 — CHANGES PAST 48  
HOURS

### 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Date
5	Luko Lu	Gosaibi	General	12.9.80
7	Al Motha	Gosaibi	Gen/Merble	12.9.80
11	Maldives Sea	U E P	Rice	12.9.80
13	Asian Hawk	Gulf	Steel Bars	11.9.80
14	Arafat	Kanoo	General	12.9.80
19	Asia No. 11	Gulf	Gen/Steers	12.9.80
21	Eastern Wava (D.B.)	Alfreza	Bulk Cement	3.9.80
23	Seaspeed Arabia	I.A.C.C.	Containers	12.9.80
24	San Pedro	Rezyat	Containers	12.9.80
31	Kao Cheng	Gosaibi	Gen/Conts	11.9.80
32	Atropos Island	Gulf	Pipes	10.9.80
33	Maldives Progress	Ori	Gen/Rice	9.9.80
34	Strathelgin	Kanoo	Gen/Steel	11.9.80
36	Primula (O.B.)	S M C	Bulk Cement	29.8.80
38	Astral	Gosaibi	Loading	3.9.80



FLOWER CLOCK: This unusual clock is a major attraction at the famous Cypress Gardens center in Florida, USA. The clock works on electricity and is bedded in designs of beautiful flowers, on the edge of a lake.

## Labels Carter's policies 'a tragedy'

## Reagan's program embraces 30 % tax cuts

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (LAT) — Ronald Reagan has formally unveiled his long-awaited economic program, a five-year plan that calls for massive income tax cuts, a sharp reduction in federal spending and accelerated depreciation allowances for business.

The program embraces a 30 per cent tax cut for the first three years, as Reagan had earlier proposed. But it goes beyond that and provides for additional tax cuts in later years, as well as for indexing for inflation of the income tax brackets after the full 30 per cent reduction is phased in.

A centerpiece of the Reagan program, most of which he had publicly proposed previously, is a gradual reduction in federal spending as a percentage of the gross national product from its present 23 per cent to less than 20 per cent. This could amount roughly to \$75 billion a year, according to Charles E. Walker, a Reagan economic adviser.

The Republican presidential nominee, outlining his program in a speech before the International Business Council here last Tuesday, said he would reduce the federal budget by 2 per cent in fiscal 1981, with a goal of achieving federal spending reductions of 10 per cent by fiscal 1984. The reductions, Reagan said, can be achieved through elimination of waste and inefficiency in federal programs.

Calling his program "a new strategy for the 1980s," Reagan said, "We must move boldly, decisively and quickly to control the runaway growth of federal spending, to remove the tax disincentives that are throttling the economy, and to reform the regulatory web that is smothering it."

Reagan also called for increased defense spending and a balanced budget, although he was vague on the defense spending increases and set no timetable for a balanced budget. Moreover, he made no mention of cutbacks in any federal programs, a move that many economists say would be necessary under such a program of reduced spending.

A Carter administration analysis of Reagan's tax cut proposal — which follows the Kemp-Roth plan in providing for a 10 per cent cut in 1981, 10 per cent in 1982 and 10 per cent in 1983 — shows that the reductions would lower 1983 budget receipts by \$265 billion from current projections.

James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has called the Reagan tax proposals "preposterous" and said they would cause deep cutbacks in federal programs.

Even former President Gerald Ford, who has pledged to campaign vigorously for Reagan, has questioned whether the Republican nominee should be supporting a 30 per cent tax cut over three years.

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After meeting with Reagan here last week, Ford told reporters he endorsed a 10 per cent tax cut for 1981, but added, "I don't think at this stage you can see down the road what the economic circumstances will be in the next 36 months."

But Reagan declared, "The strategy I offer is based on solid economic principles and basic experience in both government and the marketplace. It has worked before and will work again."

His program "does not require altering or taking back necessary entitlements already granted to the American people," Reagan said, adding that "the integrity of the social security system will be defended by my administration and its benefits will once again be meaningful."

However, he said the program does require restraining the congressional urge to "add-on" to existing federal programs and to create new programs funded by deficits. Also, he said, his strategy provides for savings by the way some federal programs are administered and added, "In some instances administrative authority can be moved back to the states."

In laying out a five-year program and labeling Carter's economic policies "an American tragedy," Reagan conceded that if he is elected president there will be no quick solutions to the nation's economic ills of inflation and unemployment.

When he is asked whether he can do anything immediately, Reagan said, "My answer is: No, it took Mr. Carter 3 1/2 years of hard work to get us into this economic mess. It will take time to get us out."

Reagan contended that during the last few

months, the overall economic situation in the United States "has deteriorated markedly."

"The cumulative effect of the economic policies the Carter administration has followed over the last 3 1/2 years had damaged our economy much more than virtually anyone could have foreseen," Reagan declared. "Interest rates and inflation have become unconscionably high. Almost 2 million Americans have lost their jobs this year alone. And the burden continues to steadily increase."

Discussing his plan for tax reductions, Reagan said, "More than any single thing, high rates of taxation destroy incentive to earn, to save, to invest. They cripple productivity, lead to deficit financing and inflation, and create unemployment."

Because of projected increases in federal revenues, he said, "even the extended tax rates which I am recommending still leave too high a tax burden on the American people. In the second half of the decade ahead we are going to need, and we must have, additional rate reductions."

Reagan called inflation that pushes Americans into higher income tax brackets "the most insidious tax increase."

"As long as inflation is with us," he said "taxes should be based on real income. Federal personal income taxes should be indexed to compensate for inflation, once tax rates have been reduced."

## Inflation worries hit Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — As talk spreads of an early end to U.S. recession, inflation worries have begun to revive on Wall Street.

The business slump appears to have come and gone without much relief from the price spiral. And now many economists are predicting a recovery, though perhaps only a sluggish one, by early next year.

This summer's harsh weather meanwhile, is expected to put new upward pressure on prices of many imports of agricultural products.

"Although the rate of inflation is now showing improvement, as a result of declines in mortgage rates and gasoline prices, new developments in agriculture are expected to spark a renewed surge of inflation," analyst William Gillard at Kidder, Peabody and Co. said.

Despite the near-term respite therefore, the consumer price index is projected by some economists to climb 10 per cent to 11 per cent over the next year.

Amid such prospects, gold prices have taken off again, pushing closely to the \$ 700-an-ounce level.

Silver, after a calamity last spring when it fell to \$ 10.80 and put the Hunt family of Dallas in a financial squeeze, is back up to around \$ 20 an ounce.

This revival has helped propel some precious-metals stocks to all-time highs. ASA Ltd., an investment company with the bulk of its money in South Africa's gold-mining shares, traded around 80 this past week, up from 35 1/2 only a few months ago. Homestake Mining, the largest U.S. gold producer, has approximately tripled in price since earlier this year, pushing close to 100. Homestake's shares got a boost from the company's announcement a couple of weeks back of an important gold discovery in California.

The rest of the stock market, meanwhile, has suffered only minor damage to date from this new flareup of inflationary expectations.

## U.S. prime rate rises to 12.25%

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — The prime rate rose a quarter-point to 12.25 per cent Friday at several of the largest U.S. banks as the summer's interest-rate surge continued.

Those increasing the charge on loans to top-rated businesses included Citibank, the second-largest American bank, No. 4 Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and No. 6 Chemical Bank.

The prime rate often reflects general trends in the cost of borrowed money. It soared to a record 20 per cent last April after the Federal Reserve sharply tightened credit to restrain spending and combat inflation. Credit demand then plummeted, sending the prime down to 10.75 per cent at some banks in July before the widely watched indicator began moving upward again.

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# Navy man talks of Israeli attack on USS Liberty in 1967 (cont.)

(Continued from page seven)

...afraid, among other things, that the Russians were going to come in. He didn't want any more killing in the Middle East and he wanted peace.

And the Israelis were telling everybody — they had just made a speech in the United Nations — that "we are peaceful people. We are waiting for the Arabs to stop shooting. When the Arabs stop shooting, the war will be over."

And that wasn't true at all. They weren't waiting for the Arabs to stop shooting. They were planning to escalate the war — start a whole new invasion of Syria. And so, if the United States had known that Israel was going to escalate the war, they would have applied every sort of diplomatic pressure to make the Israelis stop the war. So they didn't want the United States to know that they were invading. They had troops massed at the foot of the Golan Heights. We showed up. We would have detected in advance that they were getting ready to invade the Golan Heights, and that would have upset their plans.

Originally they were going to invade Syria at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 8th. We showed up on the 8th... they were concerned. They postponed the invasion for twenty-four hours and as soon as we showed up, they attacked us and then they went ahead the next day after we were out of the area.

Q: How can you tell me how they knew that you were listening to them or you knew that they were going to attack? Were they spying on your ship as much as you were spying on their movement?

A: I didn't tell you that we knew that they were going to attack us. Is that what you said?

Q: No. How did they know that you were spying on them?

A: Ob. How did they know that we were a spy ship?

Q: Yes.

A: Everybody knew that we were a spy ship. We were notorious spy ship, in fact. It was, you know, one of these things that you call an open secret. The *Janet's Fighting Ships* is the standard reference for that sort of thing — a British book that lists all the ships in the world.

And if you look up the U.S.S. *Liberty* in *Janet's Fighting Ships*, in the 1966 edition, or 1967, it says "believed to be an electronic intelligence ship" which is another word for

long. And it has now been declassified. Supposedly in its entirety, but my record, my statement for the Court is not there. I told the Court all the things that I have been telling you — about the thirteen reconnaissance orbits and the twenty-minute air attack and the continued firing afterwards and all those things — and get that never wound up in the Court, and several other officers and chief petty officers testified the same way and none of that wound up in the Court.

I beg your pardon. Much of it did wind up in the Court, but the conclusion of the Court was that even though several people said twenty minutes long and all that business, twenty-five minute air attack and forty minutes firing after the torpedo explosion and all this stuff, the Court concluded as a finding of fact, that the air attack only lasted five minutes, that the torpedo was fired and when they drew close enough to see our flag all firing stopped... they said that the mistake occurred because there was no wind, because the flag hung limp at the mast on a windless day, because there was only limited reconnaissance — they looked at us three times and they were three and five miles away, and other things that are totally false.

For instance, their statement that the Israelis made the mistake because there was no wind and the flag hung limp at the mast on a windless day — there are six or seven statements of people in the Court room who told the Court that there was plenty of wind and that the flag stood out straight.

And I told the Court that the flag stood out straight, and that there was good wind, and that it was a new flag.

The ship's log showed that there was twelve knots of wind moving across the flag at the time. They didn't use the ship's logs. They ignored the testimony of the officers and chiefs — there were six or seven of us — who said there was ample wind, and they found as a legal finding of fact that there was no wind and the flag hung limp. And no one told them that there was no wind.

The ship's photographer took a picture of the flag shortly before the attack and it is standing straight out with an Israeli reconnaissance plane in the background very close to the ship, and they ignored that. And they stamped his picture top secret and they took it away from him and it's not found in the record.

Q: Why do you think there was no con-

A: I'm not sure they knew how much was going on. But they definitely didn't look into it. You know, there is a difference between covering up and not looking at, and I think they had indications that something smelled bad. There were indications that this thing seemed to have been deliberate, and they just didn't want to look at it carefully.

So the coverup, in other words, consisted not so much of hiding what they knew but in not looking.

Q: Weren't they afraid in the Johnson administration of the public opinion here in this country?

A: They probably were afraid of that too. They were afraid of public opinion. They were afraid of upsetting the relationships that they had with Israel and they were afraid of losing friends and political clout and diplomatic leverage and all these things, so they just didn't look into it carefully. They just looked the other way and pretended it didn't happen.

don't like to look at this and you are not going to find it in those papers.

For instance, I get letters frequently from readers of the book who read it and they said, "My God. This is an important book. This should be in the *New York Times* and all the big newspapers and why isn't it?" And they call up the *New York Times*, international desk, news desk, and the book reviewers, and they say, "This is an outstanding book. Why aren't you reviewing this book and why aren't you talking about it?" And they say, "We know about the book. We don't want to talk about it. Don't call us." And they are nasty. They are not only not interested, they are damned unfriendly.

Q: What do you think would have happened if the United States tried to sink an Israeli boat and caused as many casualties to Israel as were inflicted on the United States?

A: Well, I'd really like to stay away from too much speculation, but I would be sur-

'A lot of people have been upset about this attack for thirteen years. I have, and my shipmates on the ship — there are about 250 of us or so, 260 of us that are still alive — and almost every one of us is angry and convinced that it was deliberate and covered up...'

Q: Commander Ennes, the U.S. State Department claims that Israel paid compensation to the families of the dead and the wounded Liberty personnel, and that Israel had paid compensation for the damage inflicted on the ship. What are your comments on that?

A: Well, it's true. They paid — in fact, they paid rather reluctantly, but they finally did pay — about three and a half million dollars to the families of the thirty-four dead and about three and a half million to the 171 wounded.

Now, they also agreed to pay more than seven million for the ship, and they never paid it.

Q: The attack happened in 1967.

A: Right.

Q: It has been thirteen years since it occurred. Do you believe that U.S. public opinion was numb throughout this period and only now the people of the United States have shown interest in talking about the attack as the result of your book? Would you comment on that?

A: Well, they had no basis really to. A lot of people have been upset about this attack for thirteen years. I have and my shipmates on the ship — there are about 250 of us or so — 260 of us that are still alive — and almost every one of us is angry and convinced that it was deliberate and convinced that it was covered up, and we have been telling everyone we know ever since that they did it on purpose.

But, the American public generally — many of them are upset about it because they don't believe that it was an accident, but they didn't have any proof until just recently.

In 1976 the Navy declassified the Court of Inquiry Report and in there, if you read it very, very carefully and knew really what happened, you could find the proof for what happened, but not many people are going to go in and read a 700-page government document and find out, and the American press is not really terribly interested in these things. And so, it simply didn't come out until now.

Q: Why isn't the American press very interested in this? Do you think that Israel's friends in the American press don't want this to come out?

A: I am really not qualified to say. I know that there are a lot of people that don't want this story told, and many of them appear to be related to the press. I can't really speculate on why it doesn't come out. For instance, now that my book is out, and since I came to Washington, there is quite a bit of press interest in it. So, you know, there are elements of the press that are willing to talk about this.

But, actually, in that direction, it is interesting that for instance, here is a book that is getting very, very good reviews. Important newspapers have called it the most important book of the year. The Naval Institute calls it one of the best descriptions of combat that have ever been written. That's been said several other times by many, many reviews that have said it is convincing and documented and that all the evidence is in the book and a lot of reviewers have called it a very important book and yet, the big reviewers with the single exception of the *Washington Post*, which is a gutsy newspaper, most of the big reviewers haven't looked at it.

The *New York Times* has simply refused to mention the book. It will not mention it. The big news magazines of the country, all of the national news magazines, have ignored the book. *Time*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News and World Report*... none of them have mentioned the book.

Q: Do you think that there was a conspiracy of silence or gag rules about this wanton murder of U.S. Navy personnel by Israelis contrived by the media or Israel's friends in the media, or is it manipulated in the media, or some Israeli influence of people and public opinion in this country?

A: Frankly, I like to speculate on what is happening there. But it does appear that people in the media who are sympathetic with the interests of the Israeli government simply

prised if it was brushed off as quickly as this one was brushed off. I would be surprised if anything was brushed off as quickly as this one was.

Remember, this was a major attack on a U.S. Navy ship and it was on the front pages of every newspaper in the world, and after about a day and a half, you never read about it again. You know, and that's simply not going to happen with very many situations, and I think it is — you know, people simply don't like to talk about this.

Q: Commander Ennes, are you bitter about the treatment, the shabby treatment, that the whole affair has received in this country?

A: I wouldn't say bitter. I would say I was very, very disappointed that it didn't get the treatment in the press that it deserved, and I am working right now to try to reverse that.

Q: Do you think that the world is going to know the whole story — unedited and uncensored — about the United States U.S.S. *Liberty* and when do you hope that this thing will happen?

A: Well, it's available right now, you know. The book is out and the book tells the whole truth and it has got the documentation and it shows you where to go in U.S. government records to get the proof to back up what I say in the book.

And readers of the book tell me this is a book that should be translated into European and Middle East languages and published and made available around the world. And published in paperback and made available widely to the American public because the story is there. You talk about getting the story out... we don't need the press to get the story out, you know. What we need is simply to get the book distributed and get people reading

it. It ought to be distributed in the Middle East and I don't know why it's not. So far the book's been on the market for six months and there has been no interest in translations into Persian or Arabic or any of those languages.

And it should be...

Q: But how are you going to bring your government to investigate and to reveal the truth about this? Do you think the Citizens Lobby or some interested groups, or the families of the victims and wounded ought to band together, since they are all outraged and they are mad and they are upset with the shabby treatment of the whole affair?

A: Yeah, I'd like to see that happen. I'd like to see the government investigate the attack, but I don't think they are going to do it. I think the government is going to find that this thing is, it is so long ago and it is not current news and there is not enough interest

You know, the Liberty attack was over.

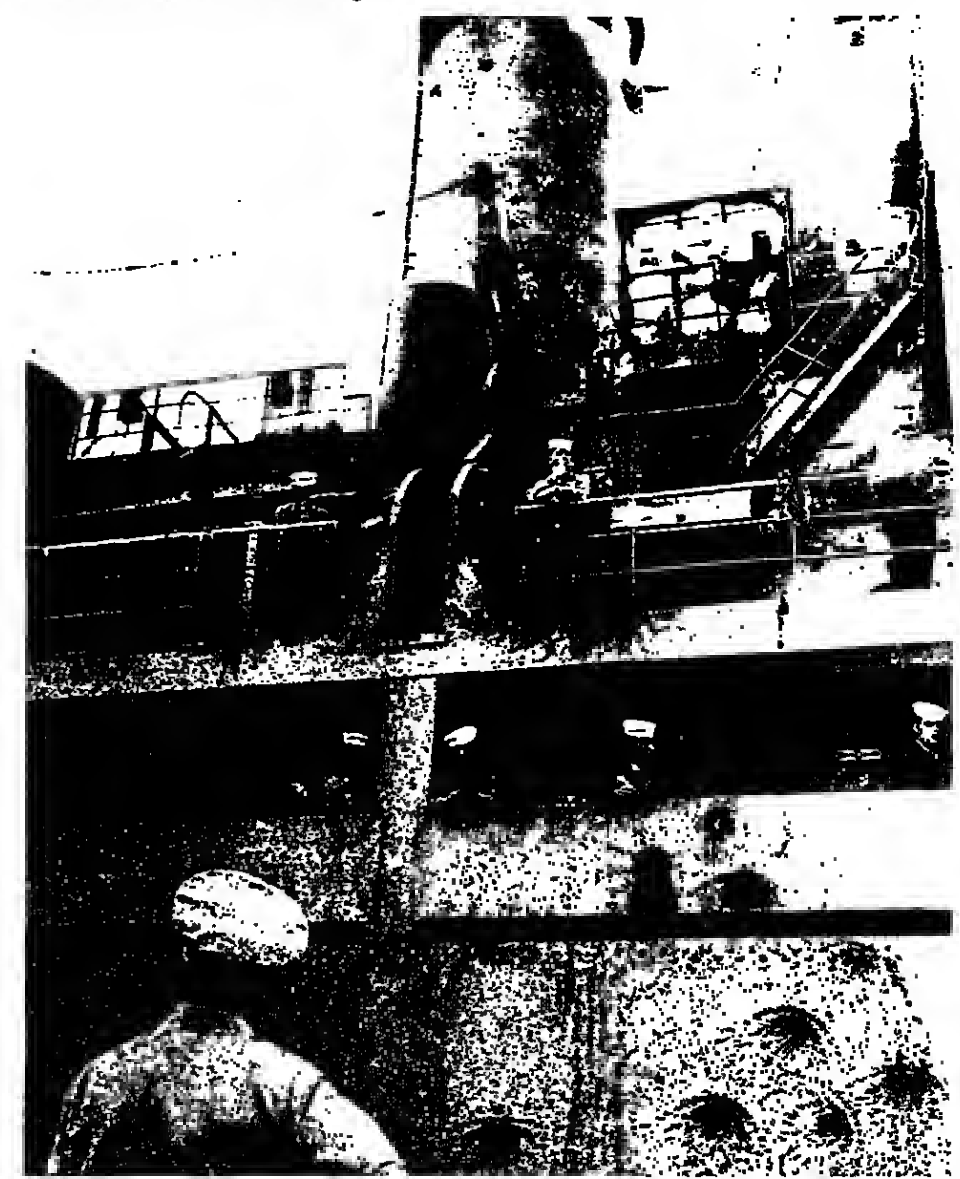
Q: But what would give us the guarantee that our "friends" would not repeat the same thing again.

A: There isn't any. In fact, there is every suspicion in the world that if their interests dictate another attack like this they'd attack again, because they got away with it last time. Why not do it again? What's to stop them from doing it again if it turns to be their interest. Because they weren't punished last time. They weren't even reprimanded. Nothing happened.

They killed 34 people and we didn't even say boo.

Q: And they have been given about \$5 billion in military and economic aid from taxpayers' money. U.S. taxpayers money.

A: Sure.



DAMAGE: Spattered and pocked by Israeli gunfire, the technical research ship USS Liberty arrived at Valletta, Malta, in 1967. Israeli aircraft and torpedo boats attacked the ship in the Mediterranean June 8, 1967, killing 34 crewmen, including the executive officer.

right now and no reason that they could see to go ahead and investigate it. The book largely says the story.

I would like to see the families of the survivors come in and ask Congress to straighten it out.

Q: Let's take the same level with the families of the hostages in Iran who staged all that lobbying... the hostages are alive, but with 34 dead and 171 wounded, the emotional stress and pain that was inflicted on these families are stronger than the emotional pain now going on in the families of the hostages. Why these things are not happening? Can you tell me why?

A: Yeah, you mean, that gets a whole lot more press interest and government interest than the Liberty attack did. Yeah, I can't tell you why, except that for one thing that that's an on-going sort of thing. They are still there.

Q: What do you have to say about linking our military package to Israel with revealing the truth about the Liberty.

A: No, I try not to tie the book in with politics really, because there really isn't any direct connection. You know, I didn't write the book because I had a political grudge against Israel or because I wanted to destroy their aid package.

I wrote it because this thing was covered up. It was deliberate and nobody was allowed to talk about it and now I've got the evidence to say what the government said thirteen years ago was wrong and here is what really happened.

And so I've said it. And I don't have any great goal, I mean, there is not a political motive. It is a purely journalistic motive, say, behind my book. I'll let other people run with that other ball.



ON TARGET: Israeli plane, seen here in the righthand on the right side of the photo, streaks for the Liberty

spy ship. You know, everybody knew we were a spy ship. I mean, here we are, we were clearly marked spy ship and listed in reference books as a spy ship, and we show up along that coast — there is no question about that, that they knew.

Q: Commander Ennes, has there been any inquiry by the U.S. Navy — what were the results of this inquiry and how do you comment on the results of that inquiry?

A: A Naval Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the attack you are asking about?

The attack started at two o'clock. It started with Mirage jets that commenced with rockets and cannon. They started systematically. Their first move was to knock out our radio antennas so that we couldn't call for help.... On the second and third assault with rockets, the radios were knocked out and the men were all killed or wounded in the gun mounts... Then they changed to Mystere jets and they hammered us with napalm...

Q: Yes

A: The Court of Inquiry made conclusions that are simply not based upon the facts that were available to the Court and it is not clear why. The Court of Inquiry concluded that the attack was a mistake and yet, all the evidence that led into that conclusion is contrary and it indicates that it was deliberate. It is very strange.

I was the most important witness for the Court of Inquiry, and I submitted a sworn statement, a deposition, and yet my statement vanished. It is not in the official record of the Court. The official record of the Court was classified top secret. It's about 700 pages

the Israeli government in order to bring peace.

In other words, there would be so much strain between Israel and the United States if this thing were investigated that the United States would never have been able to get peace between the Arabs and the Israelis, so they simply didn't look into it carefully.

Q: Even at the price of 34 lives?

A: That is correct. That is exactly correct.

Q: Do you think that the Johnson administration was covering up for the Israelis in matters related to the attack on the Liberty?

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International

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## Iran drops trial demand

# U.S. wary of Khomeini terms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — The U.S. government has reacted cautiously to Ayatollah Khomeini's new statement of terms for the release of the American hostages in Iran.

President Jimmy Carter set the tone, telling reporters he had studied the Ayatollah's remarks carefully but had learned to be very cautious about assessing developments in Iran. The Ayatollah, in comments broadcast in Iran Friday, appeared to moderate Tehran's standard set of demands for freeing the 52 Americans held captive since Nov. 4.

He made no mention of the usual Iranian requirement for a public U.S. apology for alleged interference in Iran's affairs, a condition the United States has said it will not meet.

He said the hostages could be released if the United States returned all the late Shah's properties, canceled its financial claims against Iran, unfroze blocked Iranian assets and pledged not to intervene in Iran's affairs.

State Department officials said privately that the United States would be seeking clarifications through private diplomatic channels.

"Their public statements don't give us enough indication about how we're going to develop an approach for an early release of the hostages," one official said. "...We can't draw any conclusions about what they mean until we have a chance to find out what's behind them."

The official State Department reaction came in terse statement that the United States intended to explore the latest Iranian feelers.

"We have noted Ayatollah Khomeini's remarks, as well as Prime Minister (Mohammad Ali) Rajai's earlier this week," it said. Rajai had said Iran was still demanding a

U.S. apology.

In a message to Muslim pilgrims read on the radio, Khomeini said, in part, that the hostages would be freed as soon as "the deposed Shah's wealth is returned, all U.S. claims against Iran are canceled and there is a guarantee of no U.S. military or political intervention in Iran, and all our monies are freed."

"I have handed this over to one Islamic consultative assembly so they can decide on any course of action in the interest of the nation," he said, referring to the Majlis, to which he delegated responsibility for the fate of the 52 Americans. All attempts by the United States, the United Nations, and other countries have so far failed to win their release.

The Ayatollah prefaced his remarks with the statement: "The hostage-taking by the fighting, committed Muslim students was a natural reaction to the damage inflicted on our nation by the U.S.A."

During earlier attempts to negotiate the Americans' release, Iran demanded the return of the former Shah to stand trial on charges of corruption. The Shah died in exile in Cairo on July 27 after a seven-year struggle against cancer.

Return of the fortune the ex-monarch allegedly took out of the country, also was a condition at that time, as were the demands for non-intervention guarantees and return of frozen funds. Carter froze Iranian funds in the United States after the embassy seizure.

Paramount among the earlier demands were an investigation of past U.S. activity in Iran and an apology from the United States for alleged involvement in the crimes charged to the Shah's regime.

Khomeini's demand Friday for cancellation of U.S. claims against Iran apparently refer-

red to a U.S. suit in the World Court at The Hague, Netherlands, demanding the hostages release and payment of damages. It also could apply to pending suits by U.S. firms for debts unpaid by the new Iranian regime.

Iranian assets in the U.S. have been estimated at around \$8 billion but the exact figure is not clear. Iran's Central Bank governor, Ali Reza Nobari, has said Iran has claimed for \$32 billion worth of the Shah's property, of which \$20 billion was estimated to be outside Iran. But foreign estimates of the late monarch's wealth have varied enormously.

According to U.S. officials, some 230 private court suits have been filed against Iranian assets since Carter froze them Nov. 14.



Ayatollah Khomeini



QUESTIONS BOYCOTT: Comedian Dick Gregory holds a box of U.S.-made grits he says he bought in a Tehran grocery to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the American boycott against the country. Gregory was until recently on a hunger strike in Iran, hoping to bring an end to the hostage crisis there.

## Royalist forces worry Karmal

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (AP) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal may be seeking to offset pressure by various anti-Marxist insurgent groups to put a monarch back on a royal throne in Kabul, a diplomatic source here indicated Saturday.

In a recent speech to the "Kahuli city intelligentsia," Karmal reportedly railed against former King Zahir Shah and those around him for conspiring against the current government, the source said. That part of Karmal's speech has yet appear in print, the diplomat added. It could not be independently verified.

But, "if it is correct, then it is the first reference in terms of current activities to the ex-King, and it coincides with reports that leaders of various resistance groups have expressed a desire for the ex-King to return," the source said.

There have been periodic reports from Kabul this summer of people posing Zahir's picture in public places, and some of the numerous anti-government groups are known to strongly favor a return to a monarchy.

Zahir remains in Italy where he was staying in July 1973 when the Afghan government was seized by his cousin and brother-in-law,

Mohammad Daoud. Following the coup, the monarchy was abolished, the country's 1964 constitution was discarded and Afghanistan was declared a republic.

Reports reaching here and Islamabad, Pakistan, also told Friday of continued heavy fighting in the insurgent-held, strategic Panjshir Valley northeast of the capital city.

The week-long battle between Soviet forces — backed by 1-62 tanks and helicopter gunships — and the anti-Marxist, Muslim insurgents reportedly has been some of the bloodiest fighting since Moscow intervened in Afghanistan late last December.

Casualties have been heavy on both sides, and an estimated 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the buildings were destroyed by Soviet bombardment and shelling in the area from Gulbahaar to Rokha, sources said previously.

The diplomatic reports Saturday also said fighting was continuing in and around the important provincial capitals of Herat, western Afghanistan, and Kandahar, to the south.

"In Herat, the situation is little changed with the old (section of the) town still a no-go area for Soviet and Afghan forces," the diplomatic source in Delhi said. A collection of insurgents and bandits reportedly have controlled the city for months.



COMMENDED: Jeffrey Payak, 7, holds his crayon drawing, "The High Street," near London's Guildhall Art Gallery. His work, along with others commended in a recent art contest, are now on view at the gallery and later will tour England.

## China outlaws wall posters

PEKING, Sept. 13 (AP) — A thousand year-old tradition revived by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung — the right to put up big-character wall posters — has come to end in Communist China.

The last such posters, or "dazibao" as they are called in Chinese, were removed during the night from the one wall in the capital where they were still tolerated.

On Wednesday the National People's Congress (NPC) abolished the right to put up big character posters which had been guaranteed in the constitution since 1975.

The wall is situated in the Moon Altar Park on the western outskirts of the city. A municipal directive last December decreed it the only place where the public could put up posters.

The directive brought an end to use made of the so-called "democracy wall" in the city from which had sprung the now-silenced "eking spring" democratic movement. Large advertising posters now cover the wall.

The Moon Altar wall was only used by

those seeking compensation for past injustices. Not the activists.

A small shack erected in a few hours last December for the official in charge of registering the posters and for police detectives was also pulled down.

The last posters to appear on the wall dealt with a member of the air force seeking political rehabilitation for wrongs done him during the Cultural Revolution and cartoons depicting a "Partisan of Comrade Deng Xiaoping (China's strongman)" being tortured and humiliated under the "Gang of Four."

Twice disgraced during the Cultural Revolution, Deng Xiaoping sought the abolition of the right to put up big character posters in January in a bid to stifle further political agitation.

The constitution in China has been amended to abolish the "four big rights" as to speak out freely, to air views fully, to hold great debates and put up big character posters. Dissidents have used the poster system in China for centuries.

## Marcos ups security after bombings

MANILA, Sept. 13 (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos Saturday ordered a martial law crackdown on subversives and tight security measures in the capital to stop bombings "by international and domestic anarchists."

Appealing for public calm after a wave of bomb attacks killed an American woman and wounded 30 other persons, Marcos ordered the guarding of vital installations, the posting of intelligence teams in communication facilities, and the establishment of strategic checkpoints in metropolitan Manila.

He condemned the bombings as ruthless and pledged to "quickly eliminate the danger." The 63-year-old Marcos issued the orders in a three-hour meeting with armed forces generals a day after eight bomb explosions rocked Manila and three suburban towns, damaging seven government and private buildings.

An anonymous group claiming to be urban guerrillas and calling themselves "the April 6 Liberation Movement" claimed responsibility for the explosions and 11 other bombing incidents Aug. 22 and 25.

## AP correspondent leases a tree

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP) — The Associated Press now is the tenant of a tree. The tree is across the street from Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's Los Angeles residence, and Sacramento correspondent Doug Willis rented it to serve as a nest for a telephone during the election campaign.

Willis says "we got a good deal from the people who own the tree. We have exclusive rights to the tree for 100 days at

50 cents a day. We even signed a contract." The reporter intends to file on-the-spot news stories from his perch.

Willis says the AP field facility is not quite so lavish as some others. The NBC television network, for example, has rented a small apartment down the street from the Reagan residence, while ABC has rented a nearby garage. CBS has paid for exclusive rights to a fence near the AP position. The AP phone, which is not listed, is kept in a locked box.

## 'Prepared for death,' Kim says

SEOUL, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — South Korean dissident leader Kim Dae-jung told a military court Saturday that he was prepared to die for the sake of democracy. The 54-year-old former presidential candidate, on trial for plotting to overthrow the government, denied the charges against him in a lengthy final statement to the court.

Accused with 23 others of forming a student uprising to wrest power from the military, Kim said he had been threatened with torture and driven to the brink of insanity, while in jail. Members of the defendants' families stood and sang the American civil rights anthem, "We Shall Overcome," after Kim finished his testimony, and were hustled out of the courtroom.

Military prosecutors on Thursday sought the death penalty against Kim, charged with violation of the national security law and plotting to overthrow the government through violent student demonstrations to seize power.

"I am a Christian and I believe in free democracy," he said Saturday. "I have always fully supported the Republic of Korea and never formed an anti-state organization. I have never plotted to overthrow the government."

Long parts of Kim's 108-minute statement were censored by military authorities. But diplomatic observers present at the session confirmed the content of his declaration.

Accused of having pushed students to demonstrate in the streets and riot last May, Kim claimed that responsibility for the bloody events lay with the government.

Kim said students had run out of patience when the government did not lift martial law after six months, and suspicious of the government's promise to restore democracy after President Park Chung-hee was assassinated last October. He also insisted that "he himself was opposed to the idea of students demonstrating in the streets."

"As a politician I feel some moral responsibility for students' demonstrations," he said.

But he added that he never could understand why the students finally took the streets. "Even now I am wondering whether there were some forces behind the scene when the students came out to the streets on the 13th of May only one day after they had resolved to limit their demonstrations within their campus," he said. "What I feared the most was confusion which, I thought, might obstruct my way towards the presidency."

Five days after the May 13 demonstrations, martial law, until then applied to only part of the country, became total, universities and parliament were closed, and Kim and his followers were arrested.

About a third of Kim's closing statement was censored by the authorities, who earlier, in an unprecedented action, had blacked out an entire 11-page news pool report on final statements by other defendants on Friday.

(According to accounts provided by foreign observers of the trial, who were reached by telephone from Tokyo, several of the defendants defiantly rejected the charges against them and accused the martial law command of fabricating evidence and of torturing them to extract false confessions.)

## Party asks say in Polish affairs

WARSAW, Sept. 13 (AP) — Poland's largest non-Communist political organization has called for a greater voice in the affairs of this Soviet bloc nation as an "authentic ally" of the Communists.

In a declaration issued Friday at the end of its convention, the United Peasants Party said it accepted the "leading role" of the Communists, the socialist system and Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union.

But the 430,000-strong party said the "principles of interparty cooperation should be formulated and respected so that realistic possibilities to strengthen socialism and defense of its values" and so "the peasants party could develop as an authentic ally" of the Communists.

Under Poland's political system, the peasants party represents the interests of Poland's private farmers. The Peasants Party and the Democratic Party, which represents middle-class intellectuals, are united with the Communists under the Front of National Unity.

But the Communists, or officially the Polish United Workers Party, dominate the front and all other aspects of Polish political life.

In their declaration, the peasants said they support Poland's new Communist leadership. They urged a greater role for interparty commissions in formulating recommendations on national policy.

The declaration by the Peasants Party was the latest step in a growing movement toward greater expression and citizen involvement following months of labor unrest.

Trade unions and professional associations have also been announcing plans to operate as "independent, self-governing" organizations to insure their members a greater voice in affairs of national life and their own professional fields.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Our hospitality, I am sure you have noticed, is somewhat effusive. Not that it isn't genuine, mind you, just a little demonstrative. You are invited to someone's home for lunch and the first thing he says is: "This is your house. Feel free, do as you will. Me and mine are at your disposal."

Now the point is to appreciate the gesture and reciprocate with praise and felicitations. It is not, certainly, that you are immediately to assume proprietorial airs, and start commanding everyone in sight to bury up with the lunch, and why haven't they painted the hallway that nice magnolia color recently advertised. Hospitality has to be taken with a pinch of salt.

I am writing this because it seems that the hospitality we extended to our readers, inviting them to write to us on anything they choose, has been misconstrued — at least by a number of them. We do mean to be hospitable of course, and the readers have repaid us amply by valuable contributions. Yet some of them, hearing us say, "The paper is yours, do feel free," have taken us rather literally.

Some of the "letters to the editor" have turned up with accompanying notes demanding their publication in this or that column (our "Good Morning" column among them). They often say, rather curtly, that their writing is so much better than ours, so why not yield. At other times, they are more sparing of our easily bruised feelings, asking politely whether we would like a day off from the column in question, and wouldn't the accompanying piece do just fine if we did?

My answer to these is the well-known saying, "Give your dough to the baker, even if he steals half of it." We might not be very good (kindly wipe that smirk) but it is our job. I am sure readers would take it kindly if we started appearing on their doorsteps asking to be allowed to take over their jobs for the day, saying "just stay at home and hand over the car keys."

Translated from Ashraf Al Awasat

## Opinionated Paris guide angers mayor

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Millions of tourists learn about Paris from guided trips in the famous "bateaux-mouches" bogs on the River Seine, but the mayor doesn't like the way the city's history is served up by one independent-minded tour operator.

So unhappy is Mayor Jacques Chirac with the brochures put out by 63-year-old Jean Bruel, a former journalist and resistance fighter who is now president of the Bateau Mouches Association, that Chirac has asked the courts to seize the Bruel tracts. The mayor contends they are "scandalous."

The brochures in question are in French, German, English, American and Spanish, and tourists who do not speak these languages may not know what they have been missing.

Here are some descriptions of Paris, past and present, that passengers on Bruel's boats may read:

— The foreign ministry, on the right bank, Quai d'Orsay, is "the eye on the world of the bourgeois dynasties."

— The police headquarters on the Ile de la Cite in the middle of the river, is where "strange conviving went on in May, 1968 (during the student riots in Paris), just a stone's throw from the barricades."

— The Palais de Chaillot, on the Left Bank, across from the Eiffel Tower, is where "the first Babel of international conferences" was heard, and where "the bragging hope of the United Nations was born before it collapsed into Third-Worldism in New York."

— The Georges Pompidou Art and Activities Center, with its avant-garde construction, is a "provoking mass of tubes, budget-eater, perversion of architecture, marvel of disharmony."

The brochure text that so upsets Chirac actually 15 years old, and it is not clear what should now become an "affair" for the courts.

But certainly Chirac, leader of the new image Gaullist Party and a possible candidate in the presidential elections next year, is highly displeased that 15,000 tourists a day season have access to the irreverent descriptions.

## Hercules on loose

EDINBURGH, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Hercules, the 2.5-meter-tall grizzly bear that took to the wilds during the shooting of television commercial on a remote Hebridean island, has been seen for the first time he escaped 23 days ago. Armed police this weekend mounted a hunt for the animal was in the moors. The search was later because of fog, and islanders warned to stay indoors.

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